

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

W. C. T. U. STARTS MOVE TO BLOCK SMITH CAMPAIGN

Governor's Record Touching on Liquor Traffic Sent to State Organizations.

REPEAL OF NEW YORK DRY LAW ARRAIGNED

Votes Against Local Option and Support of Beer and Wine Sale Criticized.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union with a dues-paying membership of 600,000 embarked today on a national campaign to block the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York to the Presidency. The first call to action was sounded by Mrs. Ellis F. Boole, national president of the W. C. T. U., in a vigorous letter she dispatched to every state president calling Governor Smith's liquor legislative record dating back to his early votes against local option.

Throughout the Democratic South the W. C. T. U. is well organized, reports national headquarters at Evanston. It has in every southern state a good organization and in a number of these states a very strong one. Two of its state presidents in 1924 were elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention of that year. The W. C. T. U. has drawn some of its strongest members and most active workers from the South and Democratic territory is well represented in the roster of its national officers. The W. C. T. U. is in no sense sectional; it is emphasized.

Official Record Scratched

Governor Smith's record on law enforcement regarding prohibition is the target of the first official utterance of the National Union on his 1928 candidacy. The communication is designed, it is stated at headquarters, to counter propaganda put out to draw the veil over Governor Smith's past record and picture him as today favoring law enforcement. The national president's letter follows:

"Because the name of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, is so prominently mentioned as a candidate for President in 1928 on the Democratic ticket, it is important that the facts of his career should be known."

"As an organization the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has no part in the controversy with the man who is nominated and elected as the Chief Magistrate of the United States be a dry and be ready to fulfill his obligations in the execution of his law as of every other law."

Tammany Alliance Cited

"Governor Smith has been in politics for 20 years or more. He was born in the city of New York. Since he became a politician he has been closely identified with Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall has always been regarded as the protector of the salaried in the old days. They not only stood for Sunday opening but many of their meetings were held in backrooms of saloons."

"Governor Smith signed the bill for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law. He has been outspoken in his opposition to prohibition and in favor of the return of beer and wine. The entire delegation from New York City has opposed all state enforcement bills and it has been generally understood that they were supporting his policies."

"Governor Smith's efforts all through his official life have been to promote the measures of the opponents of prohibition. He voted against local option; he voted against city local option; in 1916 he voted against a bill for a referendum on state-wide prohibition. He voted for increasing the hours for sale of liquors."

"As Speaker in the Assembly he helped all through the session to pass a bill legalizing the opening of saloons on Sunday in New York City; he worked to break down protective zones about schools and churches; he ran for re-election in 1920 on a platform which said: 'We are in agreement with the so-called Volstead Act that will makeoperative the act passed by the State Legislature—the nullification bill—and signed by Governor Smith. Repeatedly during the campaign he said he favored the platform declaration."

Signed Bill Despite Protests

"In a message to the Legislature in January, 1923, he again requested the passage of a resolution calling upon Congress to permit the sale of beer and wine."

"Notwithstanding he received thousands of protests against the signing of the bill, he repudiated the Mullan-Gage Law, the state enforcement code, he signed the bill and there was great rejoicing in Tammany Hall. He may talk about law enforcement but has never done anything to promote law enforcement."

This letter is stated to be the forerunner of other material now in preparation on the Smith candidacy. The W. C. T. U. has 52-so-called state organizations in this country and units in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and other sources of delegates to Democratic national conventions.

A. W. C. T. U. state president to sit in the last Democratic National Convention was Mrs. Mianie Allison Welch, state president of Tennessee. It is reported at the national office at Evanson. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia, then president of the state W. C. T. U., was elected but soon after died. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national recording secretary, is from West Virginia and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, national recording secretary, is a Virginian.

Wins Prize in Poetry



WINFIELD T. SCOTT
Haverhill (Mass.) High School Pupil
Ranks Second in National Contest.

SCHOOL CONTEST PRIZES AWARDED

Judges Find High Ability in Literature and Art Among 16,000 Entrants

PITTSBURGH, May 2 (Special)—Prize winners from among the 16,000 high school students representing all parts of the country who took part in the annual Scholastic Awards contests were announced here today by Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools of this city, who acted as chairman of the national committee of educators who conducted the contests. The awards are made for the best original work done in literature and art by high school students in the United States.

Judges were unanimous in praising the quality of literary work received in the poetry division of the awards. Witter Bynner, who for six years has sponsored a collegiate poetry prize and who was one of the judges in the poetry division of the awards, described the prize-winning verse as "momentous" and Dr. Charles S. Thomas of Harvard, another of the poetry judges, said "the reading has really been an inspiration."

Set Methods Disregarded

Engel Speicher, artist, who was chairman of the jury for the art award, praised the work of the contestants and added "there was a surprising interest in life revealed in the contributions and there was also a rather fine disregard of dry school teaching and set methods of expression."

Prizes were made as follows: The George Bellows Memorial Art Prize, \$100, went to Judith Abels, of the Woodmere, L. I., N. Y., Junior High School; second prize, \$50, Charles Criswell, Moundsville, W. Va., High School; third prize, \$25, Arthur Kelley, Raton, N. M., High School.

The judges in the art contest included Eugene Speicher, John Sloan and Robert Henri.

Short story awards, first prize, \$100, Loraine Helgeson, Mitchell, S. D.; second prize, \$50, Murray Foy, Oak Point, Ill.; third prize, \$25, Mildred Freedman, Santa Barbara, Calif. Short story judges were Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist; Edward J. O'Brien, compiler of the annual anthology of the best short stories, Grant Overton, fiction editor of Collier's and Percival Hunt, head of department of English, University of Pittsburgh.

Poetry and Essay Awards

The Witter Bynner scholastic poetry prize of \$100, went to Dorothy Emerson, Morgantown, W. Va.; second prize, \$50, Winfield T. Scott, Haverhill, Mass.; third prize, \$25, Gladys Schmitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. The poetry judges were Witter Bynner, poet, Hughes Mearns, novelist and author of "Creative Youth," Charles S. Thomas of Harvard, and Orton Lowe, director of English in the Pennsylvania schools.

Familiar essay awards, first prize, \$100, Mary Johnson, San Antonio, Tex.; second prize, \$50, Dorothymae Rislund, Polytechnic High School, Long Beach, Calif.; third prize, \$25, Gwendolyn Norton, Central High School, Washington. The judges in the familiar essay awards were Samuel McChord Crothers, essayist, E. W. Hucheb, publisher, John Macy, author and critic, and F. L. Pattee, professor of English, Pennsylvania State College.

No awards were made in the dramatization contest owing to lack of agreement on the part of the judges.

British Lodge Protest

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Formal protest against the occupation of the British Consulate and other British property at Chinkiang on the Yangtze River below Nanking has been lodged with the Hankow Nationalist régime by the representative of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China.

British officials advise from China said an apparently widespread state of disorganization prevailed in the southern of Nationalist armies.

It was reported from Nanking that 7000 troops of the Sixth Army were disbanded last Friday night by orders of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang is also reported to be moving 20,000 loyal soldiers of the third army to Nanking, his headquarters.

Dr. Sills said he believed the two-fold mission of the institute, of presenting both to the student body and to the community, matters of moment with respect to the fine arts, kept step with the palpable increase in contemporary interest in all art. He cited the growing attention to music and the theater as something in which people have found they may participate as a means for a similar interest in art if attention could be caught. He was glad that the college was again to offer to the community so comprehensive a view of the field of art.

Communal Privilege

Professor Andrews said that the idea of the committee had been to make the adventure a communal rather than merely a collegiate privilege. Obviously, though many people were discovering in the fine institutes of history and literature in adding an original and valuable aspect of public service to the community at large. Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin, will speak briefly and George Harold G. Edgell, professor of fine arts and dean of the school of architecture at Harvard University will speak on "Why We Study the Fine Arts."

Dr. Sills said today that the background of the college was singularly appropriate for such an institute of art although he thought its actual effect difficult to assess now. He

Policemen Get Funny Answers to "Where From, Where Bound?"

Origin-Destination Checkers Busy on Streets Meet All Kinds—Some Resentful at First but All Drive Away Smiling

Hosts of drivers of motor cars, trucks and teams were stopped in the Back Bay by the police today as the patrolmen, note books in hand, continued the check-up of the origin and destination of traffic, which Dr. Miller McClintock of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research of Harvard, is making in connection with Mayor Nichols' street traffic survey in Boston.

The policemen, and there are 10 of them detached for this work, are enjoying it, too, for they are having many humorous experiences with motorists who think they are going to be hauled into court. Some are actually suspicious that hidden purpose lies behind the two direct questions, "Where did you come from?" and "Where are you going?"

"Not quite," the policeman had to explain. "We want to know what part of downtown you have just come from if you did come from there."

"Oh, I had to go to Park Square and now I'm on my way home."

That was enough for the policeman and he waved her forward toward Auburndale.

"That's what takes time," he remarked as he watched the car diminish rapidly in the general direction of Auburndale.

Here's another characteristic encounter. A car drives up and stops when the white gloved hand of the traffic officer is raised warningly. Up steps the policeman, note book and pencil in hand.

"Where have you come from, please?"

"Downtown," replied this woman driver.

"What part of downtown?"

"Charles and Bowdoin Streets."

She Was On Way Home

"This is the Mayor's origin and destination count and we have to ask these questions," explained the right arm of the law. "Where are you going now?"

"Why home," she said.

"Where is home?" the policeman queried.

"Brookline" was the equally patient answer. Then she volunteered: "I drive my husband in to his office every morning and then go home. That's what I'm doing now."

"Thank you madam," said the policeman and the traffic officer beckoned her permission to proceed.

"That's why it's hard to get 40 or 50 answers an hour to these questions," said Mr. Policeman.

Another driver, a man this time in a coupe, paused as the traffic stream crossed his way and he was questioned. He said he was on his way from Springfield to Brookline.

"You're headed right now," he was told. "But why didn't you drive through Prospect Street in Cambridge and over Cottage Farm bridge to Allston and then to Brookline?" the policeman asked.

"I'm not long in this part of the country," said the man. "But I'll do that after this. You'll never catch me bucking this Boston traffic again if I can get around it." And he, too, drove off.

All Roads to Safety

Then there are the drivers who haven't wear or heard of the traffic survey and the court. Dr. McClintock is having made as part of the data he is collecting with which to make a general traffic plan for Boston. Many of these parry the questions of the policeman till they are told the important undertaking they may help by answering. Others wave their

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

1500 Men Quartered Near Standard Oil Wharf—Steamer Fired On

CANTON, May 2 (AP)—The execution of radical agitators continues here. All endeavors of the radicals to effect further strikes here have been suppressed by prompt action of Government.

The police themselves have orders to distribute propaganda and accordingly members of the force are delivering anti-radical speeches in the streets of the city.

Mrs. Slichter Released

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The British Foreign Office today received a balanced message from Yunnan, Southern China, under date of April 27, saying that Mrs. Morris Slichter and her small son had been released by the Chinese bandits who captured them early last month when the Rev. Mr. Slichter and daughter were killed. Mrs. Slichter and her son, the message adds, are presumably en route to Yunnan, which is the capital of Yunnan Province.

So far as the Foreign Office knows, Miss Mary L. Craig, American missionary who was captured by the same bandits, is still in Shihlung, where she went after being released.

Each morning students will have opportunity for leisurely interchange of thought in round table discussions at which the only outsider will be the lecturer of the preceding evening. This affords probably the first instance in the United States of such an institute. The college provides a logical background against which to set it for its own one of the oldest among college art collections and its beautiful Walker Art Gallery was built as early as 1894.

Chairman of Committee

Prof. Henry E. Andrews, director of the gallery, is chairman of the committee in charge of the lectures. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, arrived late this afternoon from Augusta to make an official acknowledgement of sentiment freely expressed through the State that the college by holding these and the fine institutes of history and literature in addition to its original and valuable aspect of public service to the community at large. Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin, will speak briefly and George Harold G. Edgell, professor of fine arts and dean of the school of architecture at Harvard University will speak on "Why We Study the Fine Arts."

Dr. Sills said today that the background of the college was singularly appropriate for such an institute of art although he thought its actual effect difficult to assess now. He

pointed out that precisely 100 years after James Bowdoin's collection came into possession of the college in 1811, lectures on art were first included in the formal courses. At that time Prof. Henry Johnson, holder of the Charles Eliot Norton chair and translator of "Dante" was the lecturer. A little later Charles A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Company, was to give the college a remarkable collection of prints, expressing the hope that it would stir the students on the side of beginning modest print collections of their own.

Dr. Sills said he believed the two-fold mission of the institute, of presenting both to the student body and to the community, matters of moment with respect to the fine arts, kept step with the palpable increase in contemporary interest in all art. He cited the growing attention to music and the theater as something in which people have found they may participate as a means for a similar interest in art if attention could be caught. He was glad that the college was again to offer to the community so comprehensive a view of the field of art.

Within a month, one of the largest branch plants of the Ford Motor Company, has been opened in Boston. A further indication of the present growth is the erection of the new Statler Hotel; in fact, Boston has a net gain of 3200 new hotel rooms within the year. Opposite the Statler has just been opened the largest public garage in the world, with a capacity of 2000 cars at one time. Within a stone's throw of these two buildings is a new motion picture theater, comparing favorably in size and decoration with any in the country.

"We know that you will appreciate that we cite these facts with no intention of minimizing in any way the remarkable growth of Detroit and Los Angeles, but we do feel that the growth of these cities in no way proves that Boston has not grown or that Boston is asleep.

"Although no specific figures were mentioned in your article, we take the liberty to cite a few regarding Boston, which may assist in revising your opinion of this city. They are concrete evidence of Boston's growth.

"In the five-year period from 1921 to 1925, the increase in value of the manufactured products of metropolitan Boston amounted to \$230,558,864, the total value for 1925 being \$1,254,204. In population, metropolitan Boston has shown a substantial increase in every five years since 1920, and adds a fair sized city to its population every five years. In 1920 the population was 674,021. In 1925 it was 1,165,755. In 1925 it was 1,205,845.

"Both bank clearings and postal receipts show similar gains. Boston bank clearings for 1924 amounted to \$25,156,844,997 and postal receipts to \$16,884,281.

"We feel certain that there was no deliberate attempt to belittle the position, energy and ability of the business and industry of this city, for as you must know, it is the home of many of the outstanding firms of the country. We do feel, however, that the tenor of the article in question is decidedly injurious to Boston's business interests and we feel that in fairness to these interests you will be willing to set forth the facts regarding Boston."

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

RELIEF EFFORTS BEING EXTENDED IN FLOOD AREAS

More Bases Organized to Cope With New Breaks in Mississippi Banks

Practical ideas for the development of the home were stressed at the exhibits in the Rogers Building and the luncheons at the Copley Plaza, which opened today the observance of "Better Homes Week" in Boston. Mrs. William Brown Meloney organized the Better Homes in America movement. This is now observed in more than 5000 cities. In 1924 it was incorporated

BRITISH LABOR DEBATE OPENS

Trades-Union Measure Before Parliament—Strong Opposition Voiced

By Wireless from London via Post Telegraph from Halifax.

LONDON, May 2.—The Trade Union Reform Bill battle opened in the House of Commons today when the Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Haig, explained the Government's position, which is that if the Opposition will co-operate in improving instead of destroying the bill, it will be met half way, but that obstruction will be countered resolutely.

"Blow all your trumpets, make all your speeches, unfurl all your red flags, and when you have done it all, this bill will go through," said the Earl of Birkenhead, in a week-end speech, adding: "We have taken on a great quarrel, but we are conscious that it is a just quarrel and may even result in the maintenance of our institutions and democracy."

Lord Londonderry also represents the Government in declaring that the bill is the "workman's charter," to give him "the liberty he does not now possess."

Labor is equally emphatic. James H. Thomas expresses the Labor Party's considered determination in declaring that whatever the bill's fate, "the first act of the next Labor Government will be to remove the measure from the statute books." Government circles welcome this as making a general strike an issue at the next election, which they think will be greatly to Conservative advantage.

The issue in this connection takes Ramsey MacDonald to task for declaring in New York with one breath that the bill will not be a great blow to the Labor Party, yet that there is to be a "raging, tearing" campaign against it.

"Far from being a blow to the moderate section of the Labor Party and the Labor movement," The Times says, "it is in reality calculated to strengthen them against enemies upon their flank" whom their leaders justly dread. These may rejoice in seeing the moderates committed to the uncompromising defense of indisputable and acknowledged evils. But quails must visit Mr. MacDonald's more level-headed colleagues at the prospect of going to the country with the defense of these evils as the main feature in their program.

The view of The Times here expressed is chiefly confined to the Conservatives. That it is extending to the trade unionists however is shown by the composition of the May Day crowds, which demonstrated here against the bill. These, though representing all classes of labor, were as often led by Communists as to lead to the frequent remark that as in general strike the "extremist tail is wagging the trade union dog."

ART

Society of Arts and Crafts

The annual spring exhibition of the Guild of Thread and Needleworkers of "Craftsmen, Women and Girls" opened at the Society Gallery, Park Street, May 2. A variety of large and important pieces is being shown, bringing to the attention of the observer the wide range of needlework that is being studied and adapted by this enterprising group of craftsmen. Working under the old guild idea, they meet regularly for mutual criticisms and for lectures and demonstrations of needlework of various countries and periods. In this exhibition are included a number of Jacobean pieces, the largest being a wall hanging. There are two applique quilts, one of which is an

TWO NEW CARDINALS

ROME, May 2 (AP)—According to reliable Vatican reports, Pope Pius will hold a consistory at the end of May or the beginning of June, creating two new cardinals. Monseigneur van Roey, Archbishop of Malines (Belgium), and Archbishop Mihailo, Archibishop of Pozen (Poland). At the same consistory, Cardinal Lauri, who was elevated at the consistory of last December, will receive the red hat. Cardinal Lauri is his nuncio to Poland.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, by Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of Michigan University, recipient of the Gold Medal of the Michigan Alumni Association of Michigan University, University Club 6:30. The first return under the state "lobby" law, received at the office of Secretary of State Frederic W. Wood, showed that the Massachusetts State Engineers Association, Inc., paid John F. Miller, its counsel, \$200 for services in relation to legislation in which the association was interested.

Address, "The Florida Land Boom," by Prof. H. B. Vanderbilt, Widener Library, Harvard, 7:45. The First Baptist Church, Boston, 7:45. Three-act comedy, "Dilsey," by Copley Methodist Episcopal Church, Copley Square, Boston. New England States, 2nd Rotary Club banquet, Hotel Statler, 7:45. Theaters

B. P. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Colonial—Fred. Stone in "Cross-Cross," 8:15. Copely—The Ghost Train," 8:30. Shubert—The Vagabond King," 8:30. Winter Garden, 8:30. Majestic—Picwick," 8:30. Plymouth—"Pirates of Penzance," 8:30. St. James—The Butter and Egg Man," 8:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. "Street Life," the painting of the artist, says, and Fridays, 1 to 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay dues, \$10.00. "American Masters," an exhibition of portraits and paintings, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. admission free.

Vose Gallery—Paintings by Boston artists.

Schrever's Gallery—Miscellaneous etchings.

Green Horne Gallery—Paintings by Mrs. Royal Robbins and Theresa E. Robins.

40th Street—Paintings by a group of Provincetown artists.

Milton Public Library—Paintings by Milton artists.

Green Galleries—Etchings by H. E. Tuttle. Paintings by Isabella Tuttle.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibit by Guild of Thread and Needleworkers.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, Sam Campbell, Minister for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, 10:30.

Kiwans Club meeting, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

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FRANCE TO SEND SOME 50 EXPERTS

Economic Conference Seen as French Scheme—Preparing for Disarmament

By SISTER HUDDLESTON, *By Special Cable*

PARIS, May 2—France is making special preparations for the International Economic Conference, which opens on Wednesday in Geneva, considering that the conference was "convoked" on her proposition.

Louis Loucheur hopes to play a leading part among the delegates of the 32 nations, including the United States and Russia. The United States often attends, more or less officially, European meetings but the reappearance of Russia in Switzerland deserves underlining. Moreover the International Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in Paris, will participate by special invitation, exactly in the same manner as the various national Societies. Clement, Roland, William Lyon, Walter Ranchina, Charles Miles and other representatives.

The Chamber's report on trade barriers is a document which will form the basis of discussion. It is curious that France, recognizing the need of an international understanding for lowering the tariff walls which break up Europe, is still elaborating severe protectionist measures with revision upward of its customs duties which sometimes will be prohibitive.

Practice and Precept

It is well to point out these apparent contradictions between practice and precept, between the ideal and the real. But it remains true that while the present regime is accepted and even intensified by many countries, they genuinely seek to demonstrate an entirely different theory which, when universally admitted, will permit a complete change. It is not forgotten that one of the 14 points of President Wilson called for.

France sends, besides M. Loucheur, Leon Jouhaux, head of the general labor confederation; David Serrays and M. Gautier, officials; M. Payerhoff, president of the coal corporation, besides about 40 experts representing the interested ministries of agriculture, commerce, finance, and the colonies, besides the chemical, mining, steel, textile, electric, and engineering industries.

Purpose of Conference

It is asserted here that the purpose of the conference may be defined as follows: "Hasten by international action the return of peace prosperity and to furnish the solid foundations of universal peace. Examine the economic difficulties which hinder co-operation, and discover the best means of surmounting them."

M. Loucheur urges that this work forms part of the search for security which when found will permit of disarmament. Nevertheless it is realized that immense progress cannot immediately be expected. The technical work will be important and the documentation serious and exacting, and the conclusion doubtless illuminating, but the application of the lessons is more doubtful. The delegates though designated by the Government, have not an official character. They cannot commit their country. They can only commit the party to be pursued, but it is an unquestionable advantage to have an agreement on the essential points of a desirable economic program.

Succession States Will Present Memo to Geneva Conference

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—With the purpose of bringing the Succession States closer together economically, a memorandum on the subject, recently made public here, will be presented for study and discussion at the Geneva International Economic Conference by a body of experts known as the Central European Economic Congress.

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This memorandum proposes to draw the attention of the International Conference to "the hardly satisfactory economic situation in central Europe." It requests that earnest consideration be given to the suggestions contained therein, and it advances the hope of there being found possibilities for "an economic rapprochement, and for an economic association" of the states of central Europe. The matter is regarded entirely from the economic point of view, "international politics and internal politics of the different states" being put on one side.

The working committee of the Central European Economic Congress carries with it some important names, such as those of Dr. Richard Reich, president of the Austrian National Bank, Sir George Paish, English free trader, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, formerly commissioner general of the League of Nations in Austria, and Dr. A. van Gyl, former Cabinet Minister of Holland. It is doubtful, however, whether many of those impeding list had much to do with the memorandum in question.

Author of Memorandum

Nevertheless, their sympathies with the trend of the report must have been sufficiently aroused to have permitted their names being used in this way. The author is Dr. Elemer Harkany, former Undersecretary of State in Hungary, and now a professor of economics at the University of Vienna and author of several books.

Events Tomorrow

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Light all vehicles at \$14 per m.

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QUIET PREVAILS ON MAY FIRST

British Held Many Orderly Gatherings—Minor Clashes in Warsaw

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The Chinese situation and the Conservative Government's Trade Union Bill, aimed at preventing strikes, gave the British May Day demonstrations two very live issues. From 2000 platforms throughout Great Britain Labor, Socialist and Communist speakers denounced the effort of the Government to "shackle" Labor, and parades in many cities carried banners demanding "Hands Off Labor," and "Hands Off China."

Scores of gatherings were held in the London area, but the chief parade was along the Embankment, through Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly and Oxford Street to Hyde Park, which was crowded with spectators wearing red carnations, and they gave the marchers an enthusiastic reception.

The procession was made up of thousands of paraders and many floats, caravans and motor trucks, carrying Sunday school children and women and children of various religious organizations, dressed in red. There was a great variety of banners, denouncing capitalism and the Baldwin Government.

"Save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair," appeared on several of the banners. "Help China to smash Baldwin"; "All power to our friends the Chinese laborers" were other signs prominently displayed.

British Fascists also held many meetings, one of them at the foot of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, where the speakers denounced Communism and urged English men and women to join the Blackshirts and "strangle the Reds, as the Chinese are doing."

Several meetings were held by the Fascists and anti-Communist organizations in Hyde Park during the Labor demonstrations, but the thousands of police on duty prevented disorders.

As the Trade Union Bill is to come up before Parliament tomorrow, many banners were carried in the procession reading: "This is May Day. Tomorrow will be blackleg day." Another read: "We will strike again, and we will strike to win."

While the Labor demonstrations were proceeding, Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley, Minister of Transport, presided over a pro-Socialist meeting in the park, these Sunday meetings of the Conservatives to counteract Labor agitations being recent features of the Conservative tactics. Colonel Ashley declared: "We will resist to the utmost the endeavors of one section to coerce the people of this country by means of a general strike or to overrule the authority of Parliament."

Moscow Celebrates With Monster Parade

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Moscow

MOSCOW, May 2.—The usual huge military and civilian parade marked May Day celebration here. Amid the booming of cannon, the War Commissar, Mr. Voroshiloff, administered the oath of military service to the new recruits, following which 20,000 soldiers of the Moscow garrison, students, officers of training schools, sailors and other units paraded through Red Square. After the soldiers came a long line of civilian paraders carrying red banners and floats. The mottoes in the demonstration emphasized sympathy with Chinese revolutionary movement, one large sign prominently displayed in Red Square in Russian and Chinese languages urging the workers of the world "not to give up revolutionary China to foreign imperialists."

May Day of No Significance in American Labor Circles

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—American labor, accustomed to regard the first Monday in September as the national holiday for celebrating and commemorating its achievements, as usual this year allowed May Day to pass unnoticed, in spite of emphasis placed on the date in international labor circles.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the Labor Department found the disregard easy of explanation, during more than a generation the regular trade unions of the United States have regarded celebrants of May Day with suspicion and distrust, and the attitude has been more strongly marked in recent years.

European May Day celebrations of Labor organizations, it was explained, are always strongly political affairs and stand out as the re-affirmation of the union organizations of an attachment for revolutionary and sometimes Communistic faith. American labor unions, however, under the guidance of the late Samuel Gompers and his successor as president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, have been stoutly opposed to such programs.

It would be characteristic of the

American labor movement's attitude toward May Day, it was said at the federation headquarters, that the only meetings conducted by any sort of labor organizations should be devoted to protests over the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts, which has long been seized upon by international radicals as an agitation point. Officially, American organized labor refuses to consider this year that May 1 is a date of any significance to the worker.

Clashes in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland, May 2 (AP)—Owing to the cold weather and heavy rain May Day in Warsaw was quieter than usual, but there were several clashes between Socialists and Communists, being accompanied by cars loaded with militia, which compelled the Communists to keep a respectful distance.

The Socialists had their annual street meeting and there was a procession through the main streets. The Socialists took special precautions this year against the Communists, being accompanied by cars loaded with militia, which compelled the Communists to keep a respectful distance.

There were several clashes between Nationalist students and Communists, requiring police intervention.

One young Communist was seriously wounded and 20 others were slightly injured. Two hundred Communists were arrested throughout the day.

MEXICO CITY, May 2 (AP)—President Calles reviewed 25,000 marching men and women workers who participated in the May Day parade staged by the regional confederation of workers of Mexico. Perfect order prevailed.

PEKING, May 2 (AP)—The police prohibited the parading of May Day demonstrations.

STOCKHOLM, May 2 (AP)—Communist and Socialist joined in parades and meetings celebrating May Day, in Sweden. Twenty thousand men and women paraded through the streets of the Swedish capital to the tunes of 36 bands. The Communists carried banners inscribed: "Down with the American Murderers. Release Sacco and Vanzetti."

All Quiet in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, May 2 (AP)—May Day in Shanghai was the quietest in many years. The only labor activity was a demonstration organized by non-Communist unions outside the settlements, and only 500 persons attended. This was a small number compared with previous huge gatherings, which sometimes reached 100,000, and the falling off is regarded as indicating that labor in this city is now solidly behind Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, who recently set up a new government at Nanking.

Quo Tai-pui, local commissioner for foreign affairs, addressed the meeting and denounced British imperialists, and a resolution was adopted that a protest should be sent to the British Labor Party complaining of the presence of British troops in China.

Throughout the meeting the Communists were roundly denounced.

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—France enjoyed a quiet May Day. It was hardly to be distinguished from any bright Sunday in spring except that there was much more open air oratory than usual and fewer public vehicles. The police were prepared for trouble but none came. An airplane flew over the suburbs in order to spot any unusual concentrations of people but there were none.

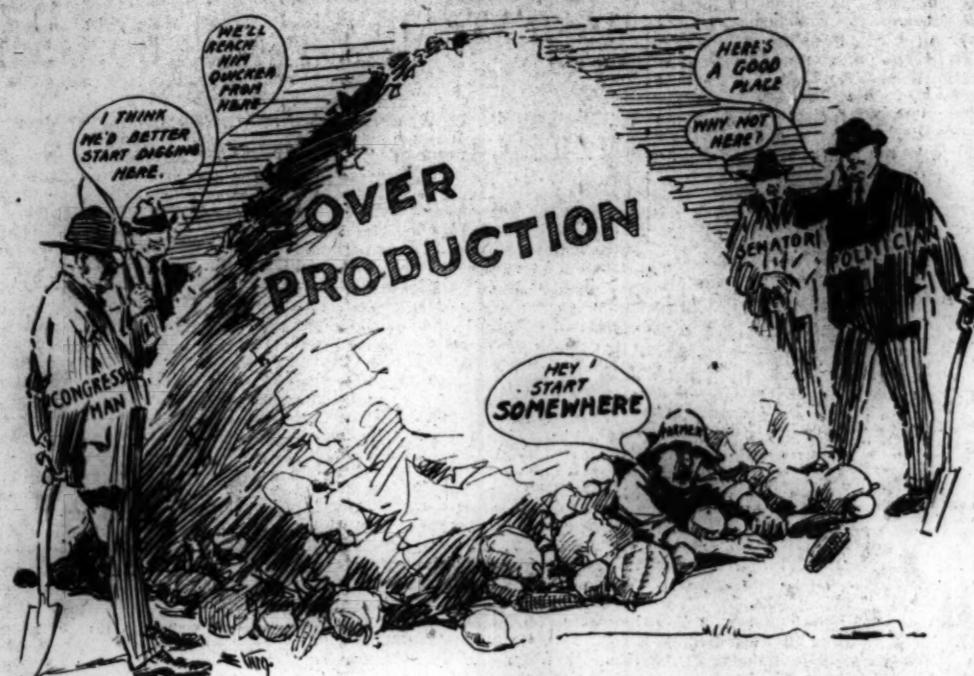
BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP)—Absence of any disturbance marked the observance today by the workers of Belgium of May Day. Posters demanding the release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, awaiting execution for the murder of a paymaster and his guard at Dedham, Mass., were prominent in a parade of workers.

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—The May Day demonstrations in Tokyo passed off quietly and there were few arrests. Resolutions were adopted by the Laborites in favor of an eight-hour day and a policy of non-interference in China.

Canadian Labor Conditions

TORONTO (Special)—Negotiations between building contractors and labor unions have not been finally concluded with the advent of May. On the other hand, strikes are not expected to materialize. The main discussion at meetings held by employers and employees was over the contractors' proposal that the practice of terminating agreements on

He Wants Action, Not Words



PEACE TALKED IN NICARAGUA

Settlement Sought in Two Factions' Discussions With Mr. Stimson

NICARAGUA, May 2 (AP)—Although the name of the Conservative president, Adolfo Diaz, had not been brought into the peace discussion between Henry L. Stimson, personal representative of President Coolidge, and the delegates of the Liberal president, Juan B. Sacasa, one of the delegates said, after the meeting:

"I have received an excellent impression of Mr. Stimson. His open frank discussion of our troubles in Nicaragua has impressed us greatly with the Rome and Belgrade governments over the Adriatic dispute is somewhat relaxed. It is true that U.S. does not intend to change its attitude as regards the Tirana Treaty which it continues to regard as one affecting two independent states which were free to conclude such a treaty without giving an explanation to third parties, but the Italian Government seems keen to arrive at an understanding with Belgrade on all outstanding questions which are prejudicing the good relations between them."

If the Treaty of Tirana is left on one side and Jugoslavia contents itself with the explanations given by the Rome Government on previous occasions about the real object of the pact, there certainly is a possibility of reaching a satisfactory agreement with Jugoslavia, stated the delegates.

"The Liberals are willing to make an equal sacrifice with the Conservatives for the purpose of peace. We believe dissemination of the true facts as gathered by Mr. Stimson in the investigation will greatly aid the Nicaraguan people through his efforts, to his own unbiased and understanding attitude."

The Liberal delegates who have come here from President Sacasa's headquarters at Puerto Calzada, are known to have been given broad instructions as to peace terms, but it was said that they could not consider a proposal that General Diaz remains in power until the 1928 elections.

The Liberals claim that President Diaz is the chief mover in the Chamorro "coup d'état" against President Solórzano last year, which led to the present trouble between the Liberal and Conservative factions, and that therefore almost anyone but Diaz is acceptable.

It has been agreed in the discussions here that General José María Moncada, Secretary of War and chief military commander for President Sacasa, should be represented in the conference. Consequently a mission, accompanied by United States officers, is to proceed through the Liberal and Conservative battle lines to invite him to meet the Liberals near

Tipitip to give his opinion as to the best means for ending the warfare and for establishing an honorable peace.

Leonardo Arguello, Dr. Sacasa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, one of the delegates, said, after the meeting: "I have received an excellent impression of Mr. Stimson. His open frank discussion of our troubles in Nicaragua has impressed us greatly with the Rome and Belgrade governments over the Adriatic dispute is somewhat relaxed. It is true that U.S. does not intend to change its attitude as regards the Tirana Treaty which it continues to regard as one affecting two independent states which were free to conclude such a treaty without giving an explanation to third parties, but the Italian Government seems keen to arrive at an understanding with Belgrade on all outstanding questions which are prejudicing the good relations between them."

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In the meanwhile the reports that Jugoslavia contemplates the conclusion of agreements with Soviet Russia and Turkey is causing some anxiety here, and it is affirmed that such pacts will certainly aggravate the situation in the Balkans.

The agreement between Jugoslavia and Turkey, written by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and Horace Greeley Knowles, formerly Minister to the Dominican Republic, and its conclusion is certainly not the best way to preserve the peace of the Balkans. It is necessary that direct negotiations between Rome and Belgrade should be opened without additional difficulties which would render impossible a friendly understanding, and the hope is expressed that the new Jugoslav Government will follow a policy conducive to an agreement with Italy.

Declaring that trouble in Mexico and the other republics is caused by "exploiters who are prepared to sacrifice whole nations to gain their own ends" both made pleas for a "hands-off" policy.

VISCOUNT COWDRAY PASSES ON

ABERDEEN, Scotland, May 2 (AP)—Viscount Cowdray, oil and industrial

magnate of Great Britain and for a period during the World War, chairman of the British Air Board, passed away yesterday. Viscount Cowdray, better known to the business world as Westman Dickinson Paterson, was one of the world's greatest oil kings. He and Edward L. Doheny were the pioneers in opening up the Mexican oil fields, about which Mexico's present international dispute turns.

ITALO-JUGOSLAV TENSION LESS

Keenness Shown to Reach Agreement—No Change Regarding Tirana Treaty

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax.

ROME, May 2.—Although no new fact has occurred in the last few days to change the situation, efforts to change the situation between Italy and Jugoslavia there is a feeling here that the tension between the Rome and Belgrade governments over the Adriatic dispute is somewhat relaxed. It is true that U.S. does not intend to change its attitude as regards the Tirana Treaty which it continues to regard as one affecting two independent states which were free to conclude such a treaty without giving an explanation to third parties, but the Italian Government seems keen to arrive at an understanding with Belgrade on all outstanding questions which are prejudicing the good relations between them.

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... this section shall not apply ... to persons who endeavor to prevent or restrain the practice of medical or dental examinations or treatments of the parent or legal guardian of the person of such pupil shall in writing notify the teacher or principal or other person in charge of such pupil that he objects to such physician or medical examination or treatment.

Christian Science healing now has in Minnesota a legal position similar to it enjoys in many other states.

A third bill passed by the Legislature exempts Christian Scientists from the punitive provisions of the Dental Practice Act. The dentists' representatives also concurred in an amendment to this end. All these bills have been signed by Governor Theodore Christianson.

Discussing these provisions, Lew C. Church, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of Minnesota, said:

"The Basic Sciences Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on Feb. 3, 1927, but did not come to a vote in either branch of the Legislature until near the close of the session.

As adopted, it defines the basic sciences as meaning and including all matters pertaining to anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene and after 1921 chemistry so far as the same relates to the human system or mind as generally treated in each or all of said subjects. It requires all who practice healing, save those exempted from its provisions, to take an examination in the basic sciences before a state board of examiners.

This bill when introduced, contained an exemption clause in favor of Christian Scientists and certain others. At my request, it was amended in the Public Health and Hospitals Committee of the House to make the exemption clause clearer. Subsequently, the clause was broadened in the Senate to include Christian Scientists, nor any person giving treatment or administering any cure or attempted cure exclusively by mental or spiritual means. Christian Scientists are expressly mentioned and exempted; and it is the first time that they have been expressly recognized and mentioned as such in any Minnesota statute.

Representatives of the Minnesota State Medical Association co-operated in the passage of the bill with the Basic Sciences measure. The bill has been approved by Governor Christianson, who is fair-minded in his attitude toward the practice of Christian Science. It becomes effective from and after May 1, 1927.

With the enactment of these laws, the Legislature of this State has given Christian Science greater recognition and a stronger legal standing than it ever had before in Minnesota.

In two other statutes, enacted by past legislatures, Christian Scientists have been granted exemption, though not by name. In General Statutes 1923 Sec. 3073, being part of the chapter on Education, there is the following clause:

"So too in a law relating to children in General Statutes 1923 Sec. 6264 is a clause in the following words:

"The term 'neglected child' shall mean a child ... whose parents or guardian neglect and refuse, when able to do so, to provide medical, surgical or other remedial care necessary for his health or well-being."

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T. J. WALSH BANS WET-DRY ISSUE

Tariff Reform Democrats Best Argument, Senator From Montana Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Hopes for the Democratic Party in 1928 lies in banishing the wet and dry issue, pledges of tariff reform and harmony within the party, according to Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, in an interview at the Waldorf just before he left here on board the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines, for a two months' trip to Europe.

Mr. Walsh, it will be recalled, presided at the Democratic convention in New York during the stirring days of July, 1924, when there was an impasse on Governor Smith's and Mr. McAdoo's candidates.

The prohibition question will not be an issue in the conventions of either party, Mr. Walsh said, if it is left out of the platforms, unless one of the candidates happens to symboize it. In this case, he declared, the wet and dry question will be a very pronounced issue.

Related to Agriculture

"First and foremost," he said, "the tariff looms as the biggest issue of the campaign. The relations of this question to the agricultural problem, which confronts the country, will pave the way for the launching of the issue with the prospect of rendering it politically, as well as economically, profitable; second, the trust problem, which is before the country at present in a more acute form than at any other time in our history; and, third, corruption in the public life, which is not confined to official derelictions, but includes corruption of the electorate on a whole-scale."

Mr. Walsh said he thinks a mistake is being made in referring to a certain group of men as "McAdoo men," because these men, although they supported Mr. McAdoo in 1924 and may still be willing to support him, resent being deprived of all credit for independence of judgment.

Discusses Smith Candidacy

"The McAdoo tag does not stand for everyone who stands for progressive principles in the Democratic Party," he said, adding, however, that should Mr. McAdoo announce his candidacy, he felt sure a great many would again give him their support.

Of the candidacy of Governor Smith, Mr. Walsh said:

"There is no doubt that there are a great many moderate drys who recognize that there are more important questions before the country than whether liquor can be had. There is no doubt that with the creditable public record of Governor Smith he will make a strong appeal to some of these. But if you make the only issue prohibition and thus force him to stand up and declare himself either a wet or a dry, they will be against him."

Opposes Modification Plank

"Only this afternoon a man told me that in order to win, the Democratic Party must put a modification plank in its platform. I told him that I did not agree with him; that if we put a wet plank in our platform we would be beaten and if we put a dry plank in our platform we would be beaten also. I can see no sense of stressing this issue."

But Norman E. Mack, Democratic national committeeman for New York State, who recently said he found a growing movement toward Governor Smith all over the country, disagreed with Mr. Walsh about the wet and dry issue being kept out of the platform.

"It is not possible to eliminate it," he said. "Neither Gov. Smith nor President Coolidge can keep it out and I do not think it is desirable for a party platform to eliminate personal liberty and state's rights."

DENY VOTE SHOWED COURT OPPOSITION

Distinguished Group Challenges Mr. Borah's Contention

NEW YORK—The contention of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that recent senatorial primaries in several states indicate opposition of the American people to the World Court has been challenged by a group of distinguished Americans in an open letter to the Senator, made public here.

Findings an entirely different meaning in the election results, this group headed by Prof. Irving Fisher, Henry T. Simson, Hamilton Holt, and Dr. S. Parker Cadman, points out that the primaries were not referendums

on the World Court issue—but were complicated by many issues of great local interest.

Dealing particularly with Illinois, where Mr. Borah had seen the defeat of the late William E. McKinley (R.) as a rebuke for his advocacy of American neutrality to the court, the letter declares that the re-signing of the more powerful groups in the Republican Party in the State and the opposition of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor had made Mr. McKinley's defeat certain apart from any feeling on the World Court.

Likewise in Wisconsin the letter asserts it was the LaFollette influence and not the court issue which defeated Irvine L. Lenroot in the Republican senatorial primary.

Other members of the group signing the letter are: William Church Osborne, Maj. George Haven Putnam, Adelbert Mootz, Cleveland E. Dodge, Francis Louis Shad, Robert M. Thompson, Herbert S. Howland, Charles Edward Brace, Josephus Daniels, Will Irvin, the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Emerson Curtis, Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Arthur Griffiths.

EXPECTS ACTION ON BOULDER DAM

Secretary Work Confident Congress Will Pass Bill at Coming Session

YUMA, Ariz., April 30 (Special)—

Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Department of the Interior declared here that he expected favorable action by the next Congress on the Swing-Johnson bill for construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam project on the Colorado River. The statement, made at a banquet which concluded the meeting of the special advisory board called to study all phases of development of the Colorado River, followed a brief outline of the projected program.

"We have begun the last lap of our investigations of this project," he said, "and I expect Congress to act favorably this winter on this legislation."

The members of the advisory board, named by the Secretary of the Interior, include Charles W. Waterman, United States Senator from Colorado; Gov. Frank C. Emerson of Wyoming; James G. Schrump, formerly Governor of Nevada; Prof. William F. Durand of Stanford University, and James R. Garfield of Ohio, formerly Secretary of the Interior.

Although the committee members were in private conference here with Dr. Work, information given out stated that each member is requested to "inquire specifically into the engineering, legal and economic phases of the development of the Colorado River, visiting the levees and delta country of the lower Colorado and Boulder, Glen, Ferry and Topock Dam sites and any other points of interest involved."

Some of the major questions to be determined include that of whether the Federal Government has power to allocate the unappropriated waters of the Colorado River to the basin states, thereby making a compact between states unnecessary; the conditions now obtaining in Imperial Valley by virtue of the main irrigation canal through Mexican lands; the relative merits of the Boulder and Black Canyon and other dam sites on the Colorado River; the engineering feasibility of the all-American canal to serve Imperial Valley; benefits of the proposed legislation to lower basin states; and advisability of the government developing hydroelectric power as a means of being repaid for the financing of the project.

Dr. Work stated he will use the information furnished by the 155 committees as part of his recommendations to the next Congress for a reconsideration of the program embodied in the Swing-Johnson bill.

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LOAN POLICY IS DISCUSSED

Entrance of Wall Street Into Australian Finances Is Speculation Topic

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Considerable interest is taken in the loan floated by New South Wales in New York. This is the second Australian loan floated in Wall Street, the other being a Queensland one. It is not believed by local financial experts that either is advantageous to the states thus financed, as compared with what could have been accomplished in London. Mr. Lang, Premier and treasurer, who is responsible for the loan, expresses contrary views, but at time of writing this had not acceded to the request of the leader of the Opposition that he should disclose all details.

The impression most generally held here is that no state pursuing a sound policy that is good for Australia (and therefore incidentally for the Empire) need look anywhere but London for all loans required. The indebtedness of New South Wales there is already very heavy, but more money will be forthcoming to any Government that is in accord with British views of stability.

Queensland Tendency

Queensland had a tendency to run toward the "Reds," and also manifested various political irregularities, or what were deemed so. These provoked strong criticism in London journals, and New York was turned to for the next loan required. Mr. Lang has displayed an indifference to the need for a New South Wales immigration policy having for its object the settling of British people on the land here; indeed, he and his party are considered to be antagonistic. The views held in England in this connection may have induced him to float a loan in New York instead of asking London for more, and risking refusal. The information so far available is that he has to pay more.

Lord Chelmsford, acting Agent-General in London for the state of New South Wales, and who proceeded to New York at short notice in order to clear up something in connection with the loan after its flotation was announced, was one year Governor of Queensland. Later he occupied the much higher position of Viceroy of India. His acceptance of the position of Acting Agent-General for New South Wales, a post usually filled by a party politician, created great surprise here when announced a year ago.

Apropos of the bearing of immigration and settlement on loan arrangements, a statement made by Sir Arthur Rickard may be regarded as illuminating. Sir Arthur Rickard is a prominent business man of this State, and president of the Millions Club, an institution known all over the world for its entertainment of notable men who visit these shores, and who are deemed to have a message to convey that will benefit or interest Australians. The main propaganda of the Millions Club is in connection with immigration and settlement, the grave necessity for quickly adding to the population being constantly stressed.

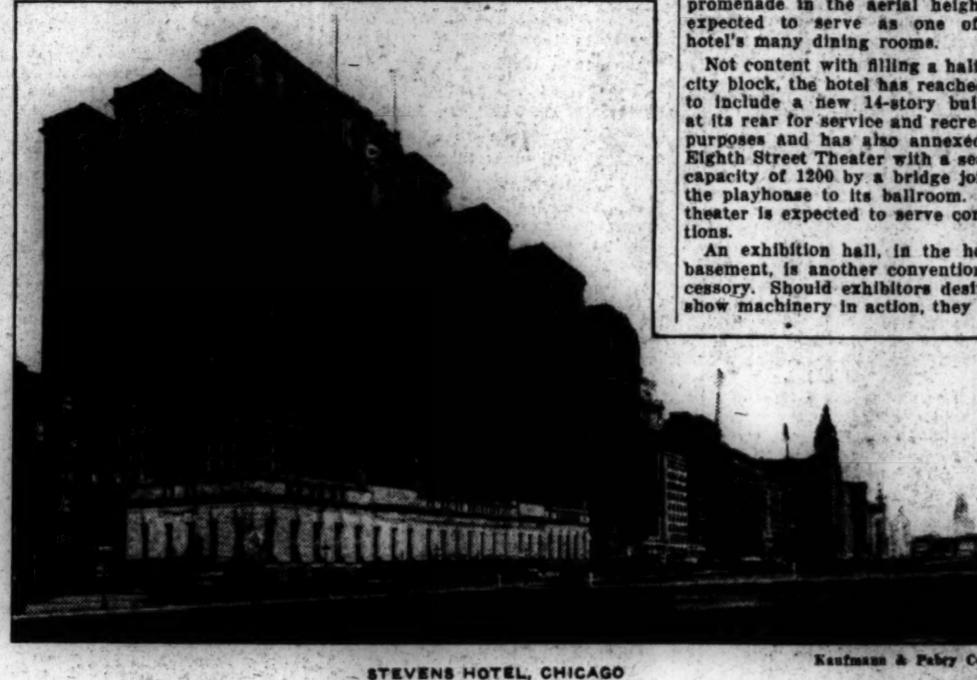
Needs of Country

Sir Arthur Rickard having just completed a tour of the world, with a lengthy stay in the British Isles, where he frequently spoke on the needs of this country, likewise availing himself of the invitations of the press, charges the Lang Government with blocking the arrangements for immigration in force when it took office. He sets out that immigration of every kind is prevented or hampered. Even the system whereby new arrivals were enabled to nominate relatives for cheap passages on terms—after they had satisfied themselves of the opportunities afforded here—has been hampered. Sir Arthur Rickard concluded significantly his lengthy statements in the leading Sydney journals: "Does the Government recognize that this policy will materially help to build and block our loan operations in London?"

Just as apologists for the New York loan were voicing their arguments, the State of South Australia floated a loan in London on better terms than the New South Wales New

York one, and did so without a moment's hesitancy on the part of the financial world. The loan was over-subscribed almost instantaneously. This is accepted here as proof that New South Wales, the Mother State of the Australias, the richest, and carrying the largest population, would continue to be generously treated by English lenders if politically controlled with a view to rapid expansion of settlement, and the large additions to population necessitated by the rapid growth of the secondary industries and the needs of an almost unpeopled continent. The reply of the Lang ministers is that the State has a first responsibility to the people already here.

A Home With 3000 Rooms



STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO
Kaufman & Faby Co.

ALBERTA TIGHTENING LIQUOR REGULATIONS

CALGARY, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—An official communication has been sent by R. J. Dinning, Liquor Commissioner for this Province, to Daniel Whitney of Calgary, president of the Alberta Hotelmen's Association, notifying him that it is the Government's intention to ask the liquor board to pass a regulation closing all beer-rooms in the Province on Thanksgiving and Christmas day. The letter further stated that this regulation would be put through at an early date.

The liquor vendors' stores in Alberta close on all legal holidays, but, to the present time, the hotel owners have been permitted to keep beer-rooms open on all holidays with the exception of election day. In speaking of this official notification, Mr. Whitney stated that the hotelmen were not objecting particularly to the closing on Christmas and Thanksgiving day but to the apparent tendency on the part of the Government to add more restrictions to the Liquor Act. He said further that they evidently were yielding to the prohibition majority as every change made in the Liquor Act, so far, is of a restrictive nature.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TEACHERS
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Inauguration of a province-wide system of superannuation for school teachers was foreshadowed at the annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers Federation here. H. Charlesworth, secretary of the federation, reported that as a result of conversations with members of the Provincial Legislature, it was decided that a superannuation scheme would be adopted at the next meeting of that assembly, early in 1928. Both political parties, he said, appeared to be in support of this plan.

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HOME COMFORTS EMPHASIZED IN CHICAGO'S NEWEST HOTEL

Stevens Hotel Has 3000 Rooms, 3000 Employees and Takes in Nearly One-Half a City Block

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2.—With 3000 guest rooms beneath a single roof, sufficient to supply a home for a visiting city of people, the Stevens Hotel opened here today.

Extending an entire block of

Michigan Avenue, the new hotel changes the aspect of Chicago's chief boulevard, putting a new accent on the lake front. The lake front, formerly defined by the Blackstone Hotel, like most of the city's recent skyscrapers, culminates in a tower which tops off the twenty-fifth story, continuing the structure to a thirty-second floor.

To what use this vantage point is put is not yet decided, but a roof promenade in the aerial heights is expected to serve as one of the hotel's many dining rooms.

Not content with filling a half of a city block, the hotel has reached out to include a new 14-story building at its rear for service and recreation purposes and has also annexed the Eighth Street Theater with a seating capacity of 1200 by a bridge joining the playhouse to its ballroom. This theater is expected to serve conventions.

An exhibition hall, in the hotel's basement, is another convention accessory. Should exhibitors desire to show machinery in action, they have

only to tap their booths for power. Gas, electricity, steam and water power are provided in cabinets for each of the 155 booths.

A staff of 3000 is required to run the hotel, according to the management. A laundry, an ice cream factory, furniture repair shop and other supplementary industries are to be carried on within the plant.

Despite its unprecedented size, the interior of the building does not produce an effect of overpowering bigness. The entrance is made inviting with a grand stair hall which leads directly to the lounge above.

Hangings, in soft shades, apricot in the main dining hall; peach in the grand ball-room, and paneling in pale tints or natural wood give effects of lightness and grace.

The hotel's advertisement of "3000 rooms, 3000 baths" may give an impression of a highly standardized product, yet variety has been achieved in the furnishing. Nine types of furniture were used in the bedrooms with harmonizing hangings and decorations. Many of the pictures for the rooms come from recent art institutes and all are original etchings or water colors, the hotel management states.

Thanks to the Gideons, the church is to have its library. The Christian Commercial Travelers' Association is preparing to install the volumes with a ceremony attended by its national president.

A collection of some 10,000 books, chosen by Miss Gertrude M. Clark, the hotel's librarian, who was for 13 years a member of the University of Chicago's library staff, lies on open shelves.

A bit of sentiment for England attaches to the Colchester grill, named for the English city, ancestral home of the Stevens family, and for Colchester, Ill., where it settled after coming to the United States. Ernest J. Stevens, vice-president of the company, and manager of the hotel, invited the Mayor of Colchester, England, to visit the hotel and see the room named for his city. In acknowledging the invitation, the Mayor sent a description of Colchester's oyster festival held in the fall, with menus from the city's hosteries. The American hotel intends to adopt the English custom and celebrate its festival in October in the gold and black grill room.

WORLD T. W. C. A. TO MEET

DETROIT, May 1.—Proceeding the National Conference of Social Workers in Des Moines May 12-17, representatives of the International Institutes of the T. W. C. A. from 55 industrial centers of the country, will meet here for the Ninth Annual National Conference of International Institutes, May 8-12.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Home Offers Its Hospitality to Pianists of Neighborhood

John Ritchie's Studio at Malden, With Its Three Pianos, Is "Laboratory" for Adventures Into Fields Usually Reserved for Orchestras

A music sight playing studio is an interesting neighborhood feature established in a private house in Malden. It is in the home of John Ritchie, and has an equipment of three pianos and the music arranged for such a combination.

The owner terms it a "laboratory," and invites the music students of the neighborhood to drop in and play on Thursday evenings, and after a couple of hours of this exercise the technical work is supplemented by a simple repast when the hour of 10 arrives, served by the hostess. Altogether there are now 16 readers in the group, and different combinations of them, numbering from six to eight, meet on the different evenings.

Mr. Ritchie explains that he is not a musician, his work being along lines of engineering and scientific research. He likes music, however, to the extent of having been attendant at symphony concerts in Boston since the days when Carl Zerrahn organized the Philharmonic Orchestra, in old Music Hall, some 50 years ago.

With musical acquaintances, Baerman, Tufts, Lang, Elson and Chellus among them, he learned to enjoy good music and had become acquainted with that Boston institution, the Ruth Burrage Room. In this Boston institution maintained for a score of years under the management of B. J. Lang and supported by a memorial fund and personal contributions, piano sight readers had free use of two pianos with the requisite music. This excellent special service was discontinued some time after Mr. Lang passed on, but today the Harvard Musical Association maintains a similar opportunity for good readers at its home in Chestnut Street.

Good-by to Square Piano

Having made use of the Burrage room and finding himself the tenant in a large old mansion in Roxbury, more than 25 years ago, the planning of which afforded a fine room for music, Mr. Ritchie undertook to establish a similar neighborhood "Burrage" room for himself. Having three pianos he invited the piano students of the district to come in and play at sight. The company was quite large, and it is recorded that 15 readers were gathered at "the good-by to the old, square piano," the nucleus about which the equipment had grown.

The stay at the Warren Street home and its successor at Upsham's Corner gave a duration of more than 10 years to this kind of work, and then for quite a while the limitations of modern apartments precluded its continuance. On acquiring his own house in Malden, Mr. Ritchie began again the assembling of neighborhood students for sight readings. The equipment includes two grandas, no longer young, but of a time when lasting qualities were an especial desideratum of manufacturers, and an upright.

The library has 4000 to 5000 titles for piano solo, more than 1000 for piano four hands, 500 for two pianos four hands and about as many for two pianos eight hands. The number of arrangements for three pianos is not large, but most of them are to be found in the library. Much of the piano reading is done by combining two piano eight hands with one piano four hands.

The regulations of the "laboratory" as set forth by Mr. Ritchie, are very simple. In the first place there are no fees, those who come being the guests of the host and hostess. Then again there are no auditors, save in an occasional recital reading before the larger neighborhood group that is invited from time to time to the house.

All Have a Part

Whoever comes must take his or her part in the readings. There is no leader. Mr. Ritchie makes out the

program, lays out the music and has a general eye on the procedure, indicating the tempo, noting perhaps briefly the general character of the music and stopping the players and giving them a fresh start if anything goes amiss. Usually a measure is counted in the tempo that is desired, and thereafter the players keep their own time throughout the piece. The most satisfactory reading is done by four players, but excellent effects are produced by the six.

The first season the readers were satisfied if they played most of the notes, in a moderate tempo; the second year they came more closely to the proper tempo and this year they can phrase and can play with con-

Wagner, less familiar names appear, including: Arensky, Debussy, Gade, Glazunov, Lvoff, Missa, Rheinberger, Spohr and Schuchovsky.

The general idea underlying the readings is very simple, according to Mr. Ritchie. Sight playing of this character appeals only to serious musicians, who will derive benefit from it. Pianists in this way may have the opportunity to become acquainted with the general features, themes and treatment of orchestral numbers not to be heard outside the concert hall. An eight-hand arrangement gives reasonably well the principal voices and prepares the hearer somewhat for the orchestral presentation at a coming concert. In the older days the next symphony concert furnished the key to the program of the night readers, but that was before our important orchestras were so active in exploiting the vagaries of modern composers. The classics and the arrangements of standard symphonies afford abundant opportunities for pleasant and peaceful ensemble excursions into fields usually set aside for the orchestra.

Typical of the whole are those which came from the officials of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club and the Boston Automobile Club and the American Automobile Association. They say:

"On behalf of the five thousand



Seated at Pianos, Left to Right—Miss Blanche G. Thompson, Miss Mary W. Dunlevy, Mrs. J. G. Sunderland, Miss Mildred V. Hoerner, George J. Perry and Miss Ruth C. Melandy. Mr. Ritchie, in Whose Home the Players Gather Each Thursday Evening, is Standing in Center Background.

Playing From Sight Best of World's Music in "Open House" Studio

MAINE PRAISED FOR 'OPEN DOOR'

Automobile Associations and Individuals Send Letters to Governor

AUGUSTA, Me., May 2 (Special)—

Since the passage by the Maine Legislature, in the closing days of the past session, of the law opening wide the doors of Maine to motorists, which wiped out all restrictions

vestigation disclosed that both cars were models of another year.

The automobile club officials also issued an appeal yesterday to their members to make immediate contributions to the Mississippi Relief Fund, being collected by the Red Cross. Thousands of members of the American Automobile Association reside in the devastated area.

MAYFLOWER OWLS NEST TO INSTALL OFFICERS

The following officers of the newly formed Mayflower Nest, No. 2017, Order of Owls, were installed yesterday at a meeting in St. Rose Hall:

Max Waldo Cohen, president; John Wood, past president; Fred Hillier, vice-president; Neil Joseph MacPhee, invocator; L. Marks, treasurer; George Akers, financial secretary; Frank E. Oakes, recording secretary; J. Robert Mosher, warden; John J. Lomas, sentinel; John Hunkins, picket and Joseph D. MacCauley, Edward J. Bailey and Owen Lloyd, Jr., trustees. Edward J. Potter of Charlestown will be the installing officer.

ROAD MACHINERY TO BE EXHIBITED

Annual Free Public Show to Be Held in Cambridge, May 11-12

Contests between manufacturers of the various types of heavy road building machinery will be features of the annual open air show of the Massachusetts Highway Association on the Charles River Parkway, near Cottage Farm Bridge, Cambridge, May 11 and 12. The exhibit will be free to the public.

More than 100 manufacturers and distributors of the latest types of up-to-date road-building machinery will exhibit more than \$1,000,000 worth of equipment, including steam and gasoline rollers, tractors, snowplows, snow loaders, graders, scarifiers, crawler cranes, ditchers, steam and gas locomotives, highway maintainers, crushing plants, trailers, mixers, oil distributors, auto trucks, and road-building and contractors' materials.

The definite plans for the dedication will not be made until Mrs. William S. Shaw, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, returns from Washington, where she has been attending the convention. It is understood that there will be a fine program on this occasion with an original poem by Miss Ella Bangs, a prominent member of the history class, and a writer of historical novels, and that several noted men will be present.

Gov. William King was born Feb. 9, 1758, at Dunstan Landing, town of Scarborough, in a house which is still standing. His father, Richard King, was the leading business man of Scarborough at that time, and prominent in all public affairs.

Methuen Church Federation Active for Nearly 40 Years

Organization Effected in 1888, Said to Be First of Its Kind in America, Now Includes Ten Churches

A group of Massachusetts citizens, leaders in civic and religious life, recently joined to ask the State Federation of Churches to prepare a series of articles on church achievements, to be released simultaneously throughout New England. In a letter to The Christian Science Monitor these men said they did this "believing that on the one hand the public is fed up with news of crime and scandal, and on the other that church news had become good news." The group included Roger W. Babson, W. Irving Bullock, Howard J. Cooley, Charles M. Cox, Richard M. Everett, Victor A. Friend, H. A. Moses, and Elwyn G. Preston. The third of the series, which will be published intermittently, covering different localities and types of church work, appears today.

This story sounds like that of the house that Jack built. It was the periodicals which printed bad stories, that aroused the anger, which bound the churches of Methuen into a Christian League.

The foundation of this house came out of a curiously visionary book, "The Christian League of Connecticut," in which Dr. Washington Gladden had described an imaginary league before such a church federation existed anywhere in the world. The Rev. Charles H. Oliphant, a Methuen pastor, caught and embodied this vision into something tangible.

"We have learned to treat each other courteously in social intercourse, we can not work together," queries Mr. Franklin, a character in this story, speaking to the minister of the church of his imaginary town. "The churchless classes are not reached; the poor are neglected; there is much flagrant vice in our streets; hundreds of our young people are being led into temptation. Could we not by combining our efforts secure a more vigorous enforcement of our laws for the suppression of vice? Is it not possible for a band of Christian men, representing all the churches, to exert an influence which shall lead to the amicable adjustment of these questions?" Mr. Franklin was only the imaginary child of Dr. Gladden, but Mr. Oliphant was the real man, and a man of action.

Pastors Take Action

This was long before the term "Church Federation" or its fact, any kind of federation, was heard of. In May, 1855, the pastors of the Universalist, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches presented to each merchant who sold periodicals with vulgar reports and illustrations, a written agreement to withdraw these sheets from sale. They probably would not have done so upon the request of any one, but when the four came together, every merchant, not only signed the agreement, but honorably adhered to it.

This somewhat trivial experiment showed the community that such cooperation would meet with success.

At the first meeting, called by Mr. Oliphant, now nearly 40 years ago, these same four pastors presented a plan for Christian co-operation to their churches, and two new men and their congregations were added. Today there are 10, or every Protestant Church in Methuen.

Not even the strongest son, in the old fable, could break the bundle of 10 sticks, although even the weakest could break any single stick.

Christopher Sargent, first minister of the town, said to be given the gift for this league. He possessed an unusually tolerant attitude for Christians with new ideas. In 1726, instead of opposing the slave trade, he welcomed the erratic Baptist missionary. The results might have made Parson Sargent, a Congregationalist, rue his generosity, but he had not a remarkable breadth of vision. For the outcome of Missionary Smith's preaching was the formation of a new parish right under the nose, so to speak, of the man who had been holding sole spiritual sway. But instead of being rivals, the two churches became more like sisters. There might also have been hard feelings when the so-called "new lights" came, but they were welcomed with the same kindly treatment.

UNION STARTS INQUIRY

The Boston Central Labor Union appointed a committee yesterday to investigate the administration of the State Department of Labor and Industries with especial attention to its enforcement of the labor laws and regulations which come within its jurisdiction.

The inquiry proposed will consider especially the discharge from the department of Miss Mary Donovan by Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner.

POLICEMEN GET QUEER ANSWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

licenses to drive and still others ask if they've broken any traffic regulations and, "What's the game?"

They are all reassured and drive away happy, their faces wreathed with smiles.

The stations today where the traffic check up is being made are:

Albany Street, north of Massachusetts Avenue, south-bound traffic.

Massachusetts Avenue, west-bound traffic.

Huntington Avenue, north of Massachusetts Avenue, south-bound traffic.

Boylston Street, east of Massachusetts Avenue, west-bound traffic.

Commonwealth Avenue, west of Massachusetts Avenue, east-bound traffic.

Harvard Bridge, north of Beacon Street, south-bound traffic.

Beacon Street, at Raleigh Street, west-bound traffic.

Commonwealth Avenue, at Raleigh Street, west-bound traffic.

Cambridge Street, Brighton, over the Charles River, west-bound traffic.

Temporary bridge at Ashby street (one direction) south.

This is the fifth day of the traffic check-up on origin and destination. So far from 25,000 to 30,000 drivers have been questioned. Dr. McClinton hopes by the end of this week to have 75,000 answers to his questionnaire which will be enough to give him a good idea of this phase of his study into Boston traffic conditions.

YALE ESTABLISHES NEW HISTORY CHAIR

Prof. George E. Woodbine to Be First Incumbent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2 (Special)—The establishment of a new chair in the Department of History, to be known as the George Burton Adams Professorship of History, is announced by Yale University. As the first incumbent of this professorship, the university announces the appointment of Prof. George Edward Woodbine, of the Yale School of Law.

Professor Adams, in whose honor this professorship is established, was recognized both in this country and in Europe as one of the chief authorities on medieval history. He has been president of the American Historical Association and editor of the American Historical Review, and a member of the Royal Historical Society. Probably no American scholar was held in higher esteem by his colleagues in France, Germany, and Great Britain. His authoritative writings covered many phases of European history, but his special field was English constitutional history.

Prof. George E. Woodbine, of the Yale School of Law, is the new holder of the professorship. He is the son of Prof. George Burton Adams, who was a member of the faculty of the Yale Graduate School, and was closely associated with him thereafter in the Department of History. Since 1924 he has been professor of law in the Yale School of Law. He has specialized in medieval English legal history, and is widely known as the editor of the monumental *Bracton: De Legibus*. Two volumes of this work, which is to be completed in six volumes, have already appeared.

SIMMONS CLUB WILL GIVE SENIORS PARTY

The Boston Simmons Club will give its annual party in honor of the graduating class tomorrow evening in Bates Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Miss Eleanor Winship and Miss Katherine Gies will contribute a group of pantomime characterizations under the direction of Miss Helen Martha Boll and her "Strolling Players."

Also on the program will be two one-act plays presented by Miss Boll's company of amateur players. A midnight fantasia, in which portraiture, a colonial dame and a modern beauty step out of their frames and talk together, will be played by Edna Holmes and Natalie Calder. In "Burlesque," "The Acid Test," Herbert Ellison of the Harvard Dramatic Club and Milton Parsons of the Boston University Dramatic Club will take the leading roles.

UTAH GOVERNOR HANGS MAY BASKETS ON MAY 1

AUGUSTA, Me., May 2 (AP)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster was not forgotten in the matter of May baskets last night. Hanging on the door of the executive mansion was found an elaborate creation containing a bouquet of flowers. Nesting in the center of the bouquet was an invitation from Gov. George H. Dern of Utah asking Governor Brewster to attend the opening of Zion National Park in Utah on June 1. Every governor in the United States is said to have received one of these May basket greetings from the Utah executive.

ROSE DAY TO AID VETERANS

The annual "Rose Day" for this year will be held on Saturday, May 14, when an army of volunteers workers will sell little red roses on the streets of Boston. The proceeds will go to the Army and Navy Service Committee for the benefit of its work for men in the United States service at the Soldiers and Sailors Club, and for disabled veterans of the World War.

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It is seen the field was ready. It remained for Mr. Oliphant to reap the harvest. As soon as it was organized, the Methuen Christian League undertook a house-to-house canvas. In this way, they learned their community. Knowledge is power. More recently the league has had three specific

Elevator Traffic Census Is Taken

Speed, Mileage and Loads Studied at Chamber of Commerce Building

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2 (Special)—Newspaper English, because of its precision and clarity, is an excellent model to pattern after, said Dr. Charles S. Thomas of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, in an address, "Language and Thinking," given before the Secondary School Conference held here under the auspices of the University of New Hampshire.

Everybody likes a few figures, so it may be of interest to say that in the season of 1926, there were 39 compositions represented by more than 100 numbers, which included nearly 40 overtures, 20 symphonies and 20 other compositions, concertos, tone poems, suites and items of chamber music arranged for the piano. The overtures are always popular, since they are not long and to most of them are to be found in the library. Much of the piano reading is done by combining two piano eight hands with one piano four hands.

The regulations of the "laboratory" as set forth by Mr. Ritchie, are very simple. In the first place there are no fees, those who come being the guests of the host and hostess. Then again there are no auditors, save in an occasional recital reading before the larger neighborhood group that is invited from time to time to the house.

Mr. Bartlett Explains Delay on Tube Service

WHOEVER comes must take his or her part in the readings. There is no leader. Mr

MAYOR STUDIES COURT PROJECT

Interested in Proposal to Lease Privately Built Structure

MAJOR Nichols said today that he is much interested in a proposal made to him by Joseph A. Conry, a Boston attorney, to build and lease to Suffolk County a building in which may be housed the Probate Court and Registry of Deeds for a term of 20 years "at a rental to be based upon a fair and reasonable value of the area used."

"I am going to ask the Law Department to consider carefully this proposition made to me by Mr. Conry," said the Mayor. "I will also consult with several lawyers of Suffolk County, business men and real estate interests for the idea is unusual and should be studied."

In his letter to Mayor Nichols Mr. Conry said:

"The Legislature has adjourned without authorizing a loan for courthouse purposes. For two successive sessions legislative aid has been refused for the courthouse program recommended by the commission."

"If favorable action should be taken and the old-fashioned idea of a commission revises, eight or ten months could elapse before a site would be selected, plans completed and bids received so that it would be in the spring or summer of 1929 before construction would begin, and late in 1930 before a building would be ready."

"Private enterprise can do better for the city. I will build a structure of suitable design, plan and proportion, to be known as the probate court building of Boston. It will provide 100 per cent more space for the Probate Court and the Registry of Deeds than is occupied today by those who took the old-fashioned idea of a commission revises, eight or ten months could elapse before a site would be selected, plans completed and bids received so that it would be in the spring or summer of 1929 before construction would begin, and late in 1930 before a building would be ready."

"After allotting space to the Probate Court and the Registry of Deeds, the remaining space will be rented to lawyers, conveyancers, architects, builders and other professional men who will be attracted to this center."

"The city will take a 20-year lease of the space it requires, at a rental to be based upon a fair and reasonable value of the area used. I will give an option to the city to purchase the building at any time within the life of the lease, at a fair and reasonable valuation as of the time of taking. The city, by owning this building will be in receipt of an income which will assist in bearing the charges and will eventually pay for the cost of the building."

"I will begin work within 100 days from the signing of the agreement, and have the space ready within one year thereafter. The cost of the city that the cost of a similar or equal amount of space in a city-built building, and we will add to the taxable value of the city, instead of reducing that value by erecting non-taxable structures."

COMET THREE TIMES SIZE OF EARTH HAS 2,000,000-MILE TAIL

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 2 (AP)—The discovery of the Stearns comet (1927D) by Dr. Carl L. Stearns of the Van Vleck observatory at Wesleyan University the morning of March 10 is described by the discoverer in an article which appears in the Wesleyan University Alumnus.

When discovered, the comet was about two degrees north of the bright star Beta Librae, moving in a direction slightly west of south toward Arcturus at the rate of about one degree in three days, one degree being a distance twice as great as the diameter of the moon.

About April 8, when nearest the sun, the comet was about 330,000,000 miles from the sun and 250,000,000 from the earth.

Although so small appearing that

"a hundredfold increase in brightness would be necessary to render it visible to the naked eye," Professor Stearns describes its actual size as about 25,000 miles in diameter, or three times as large as the earth. A photograph taken by Assistant Professor Sitterly on April 5 showed a tail nearly 2,000,000 miles in length.

Observing a small fuzzy object obviously not a star, and in a position where the catalogues showed no nebula, Professor Stearns photographed it. Observations the next night showed the object to have moved, and it was determined that it was a comet.

NORTHAMPTON FAIR INCREASE IS SOUGHT

Owing to the decrease in patronage the Northampton Street Railway Company today notified the State Department of Public Utilities of a complete change in its fare schedule, effective May 30.

The territory served by the road is divided into sections and the proposed schedule carries a 1 cent and a 2-cent increase over the present rate of fare. A new 6-cent fare territory is established. An increase in the strip tickets also is made of 1 cent for each ticket. This is the first change schedule since 1920.

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SIR KNIGHTS CELEBRATING

Centenary of Connecticut Grand Commandery Is Observed at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2 (AP)—The one hundredth anniversary of the institution of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, was observed here today preliminary to the centennial conclave tomorrow. The host of the day to the Grand Commandery and the 11 subordinate commanderies of the State was New Haven Commandery No. 2, one of the three commanderies which in May, 1927, formed the Grand Encampment, so-called at that date, under a charter issued by the Grand Commandery at Boston.

Two years ago New Haven commandery observed its centennial.

Historically, the interest in the centennial conclave was that 100 years ago the first grand encampment session was held here with a New Haven man serving as Grand Commander and the centennial is observed in the city of institutions with the present Grand Commander, Rt. Em. Sir Samuel H. Williams, a New Haven man.

The parade was followed by inspection dress parade on review on the Central Green. Afterward a service was held in Woolsey Hall at Yale University, with the Rev. William E. Stevens, past commander of Cœur d'Leon Commandery, No. 23, of New York City, as the orator. His subject was, "The Scarlet Thread."

The Grand Commandery officers will be guests at a banquet given by New Haven Commandery tonight.

Walter Leigh, bailiff of the federal court here, who rode with the Knights today, is the only member of New Haven Commandery who took part in a parade and Templar services 50 years ago. Mr. Leigh was raised as a Mason 57 years ago, and during activity in politics years ago got the city to adopt free textbooks in the schools.

Missions Secretary Takes Up Duties After Tour of World

Miss Uline Brings Acquaintance With Turkey, Japan, China and India to Bear on Project Study

Miss Mary D. Uline, who today took up duties as project secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, immediately upon her arrival in Boston, has just returned from a trip around the world in which she visited officially most of the outstanding centers of service conducted by the American Board in India, Ceylon, China, and Japan. Miss Uline, who is an Oberlin alumna, served for five years as a missionary under the American board in Turkey; two years in post-war work with the Y. W. C. A. in France, and most recently as the home secretary

of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, with headquarters at Chicago.

Miss Uline's world tour started Dec. 2 from New York. She visited Egypt and Palestine en route and landed in India for a series of visits which included all the outstanding centers of service conducted by the American Board in India, Ceylon, China, and Japan. Miss Uline, who is an Oberlin alumna, served for five years as a missionary under the American board in Turkey; two years in post-war work with the Y. W. C. A. in France, and most recently as the home secretary

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RADIO

INTELLIGENT DESIGN BASIS OF VICTOREEN

Eight-Tube Super Attacks Intermediate Amplifier Problem Successfully

We have purposefully refrained from very much superheterodyne discussion during the past winter in an effort to see just what supers would survive. This means a super which could be put together by the average nontechnical reader, and which would perform without a lot of annoying trouble-shooting. The Victoreen has measured up to this standard, and is presented in three articles, of which this is first.

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Many superheterodynes have made their appearance on the market during the last three years but only one of those introduced during that time seems to still be actively discussed and exploited in the radio market—that is the Victoreen. This super has hardly been changed in any respect since its introduction except for a few refinements, and the fact that it meets present-day conditions shows that it was well designed in the first place.

A superheterodyne receiver of the usual sort consists of a first detector, regenerative or non-regenerative; an oscillator, three stages of intermediate frequency, a second detector and two stages of transformer-coupled audio. Here as in the Browning-Drake receiver it has not been so much a question of the circuit, which is standard, but the components entering into the radio-frequency amplifier.

The pickup may be either a loop antenna. In the latter case a coupler is used consisting of a small untuned primary connected directly into the antenna-ground circuit and inductively coupled to a tuned secondary in the grid circuit of the first detector.

Taking it for granted that we have the usual and satisfactory first detector and oscillator which gives a good signal over the entire broadcast band, we find that the essence of the circuit is the intermediate amplifier. Instead of the set being tuned to the incoming signal as is the practice in ordinary T. R. F. sets, this type of receiver may be said to tune the incoming signal to the receiver which has a fixed amplification frequency.

This frequency must be chosen so that it permits an efficient transformer to pass across the greatest amount of energy and also tends to keep harmonic readings on the oscillator dials down to a minimum. Having chosen this frequency we find that the real point of interest is the design of the amplifier which has to build up the incoming signal to a satisfactory point so that it is rectified by the second detector and passed on into the audio amplifier where the audible component is amplified up to loudspeaker strength.

With three stages of intermediate frequency amplification, four transformers must be used. The first couples the first detector to the first I. F. tube, the next two couple the three I. F. tubes together, while the fourth couples the last I. F. tube to the second detector.

In most of the supers of the past, three of the transformers have been iron core types designed for broad tuning and high amplification while the fourth has been sharply tuned with its amplification figure varying. While this practice served fairly well for the uncongested radiocasting of the time, the increasing demand for selectivity found this arrangement not quite so satisfactory.

Then tuned air core transformers

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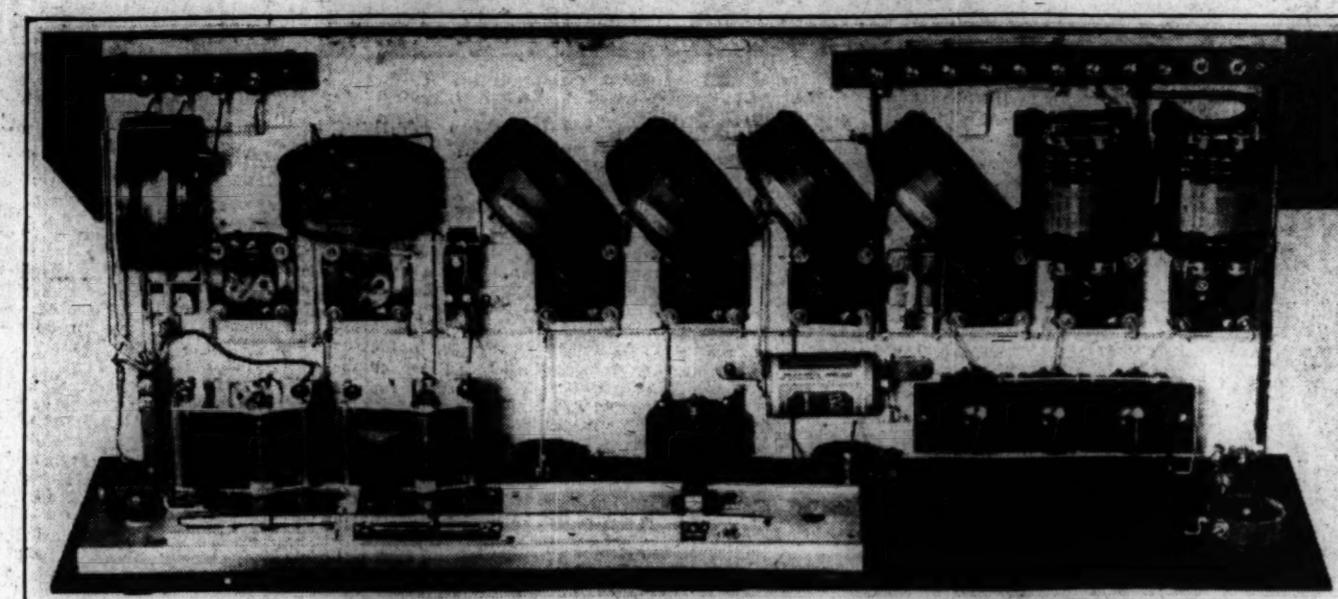
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Simple Layout Characterizes Super

were used and these so often proved so hopelessly unstable that maximum sensitivity was hardly ever achieved and tone quality was poor. Working at even this comparatively low frequency the many problems that face the designers of tuned radio frequency devices had to be met.

It proved most difficult to make, on a production basis, four transformers which were accurately matched as to frequency. When they were matched, or nearly so, they were likely to oscillate to such a degree that they could hardly be considered practical.

Introduction of shielding usually put in so many losses that the expected gain more often proved to be a loss. At this point the Victoreen designers evidently took a page from the tuned radio-frequency set engineers' notebooks. In the latter practice even the need for neutralization had been overcome by using an untuned (so-called aperiodic) primary of the right size so that the effect of the tuned secondary was not sufficient to cause the previous tube to oscillate, due to the tuned plate characteristic of tuned secondary R. F. transformers.

If the primary had to be cut down so far as to cause poor energy transfer over into the secondary this could be compensated for by introducing some metal into the magnetic field of the secondary which caused sufficient loss so that the now more highly energized circuit became stable even with its additional primary windings.

In tuned R. F. work the above method worked out nicely, only it was really at its peak efficiency at one frequency. High frequencies caused the set to be unstable so that it had to be balanced at these frequencies, the short wave stations.

This meant that at the lower frequencies high wave stations the amplification fell off due to the reduction in regeneration.

Tuning from 200 to 545 meters as necessary with a tuned R. F. receiver gave the designer an aggravated condition which was hardly satisfactory. Here is where the happy idea evidently struck the Victoreen engineers. The above methods being good at one frequency and a super amplifier working at but one frequency why not use the T. R. F. idea in a super intermediate amplifier? This is just about what was done. The next article will carry this discussion further.

Radio's universality has again been shown in the wonderful way that nothing else to date has ever achieved and that is the bringing of Al Jolson, the popular comedian, to the microphone. While nothing else has reached him, the appeal to help carry this program will be a success.

The flood districts struck a responsive chord and he sang several of his most famous songs on the program of Saturday night which featured a graphic description of the devastated area. Herb Morrison, who was such a sudden feature that while advance notice could be given, but with so many good things on the air on Saturday night, most listeners were at their receivers and picked up this unusual radiocast.

Today we are given the privilege of releasing the first details of the Atwater Kent summer program following the brilliant performance last night when this conservatory gave its gala program closing its regular season.

An all-star quartet featuring Charles Harrison, first tenor; Redfearn Holme, second tenor; Vernon Arnold, basso, will present a program next Sunday evening at 9:15 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, the first concert of the summer group.

The next three programs will be a success.

Home and Any Distance

Radio Program Notes

ANOTHER opportunity to hear President Coolidge speak and from a most important affair, will be given to radio listeners Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time. This picnic occasion is the Pan-American Commercial Conference and United States Chamber of Commerce joint meeting in Washington Auditorium, at Washington, D. C.

At this particular time the entire Pan-American issue is well in the forefront of American public interest, and a speech by the President on that occasion should certainly attain some timely indications of the Government's present policy.

If the statements are not direct,

perhaps it will be possible to read between the lines or should we say "radioically" speaking, listen between the words?

The entire Red, Blue and Southern networks of the National Broadcasting Company will carry this program.

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RADIO

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—Markets and baseball results.

6 Organ recital by Birger Petersen.

6:30 "The Story of Property," eighth lecture of a course in real estate law by A. Francis Harrington.

7 Football results.

7:03 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.

7:30 WJZ, "Roxy and his Gang."

9 Alenco Drum Corps.

9:30 WJZ, "Opera hour."

10:30 Baseball.

10:33 Vincent Breglio and his solo orchestra.

11 Weather.

Tomorrow.

10:30 a. m. Organ recital by Birger Petersen.

10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.

11:10 Continuation of organ recital.

WEI, Boston, Mass. (249 Meters)

4 p. m.—News.

4:10 Anne and Bill songs.

4:30 "The Grand Hotel," Bostonians.

5:25 Position wanted report.

5:45 Stock market and business news.

6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert news.

6:35 News.

6:45 Highway bulletin from the Boston Automobile Club.

6:45 "The Book Club," Mr. J. R. Lunt, "Getting Acquainted with the Trees."

7:30 Weekly book talk by John Claire.

7:45 Masterpiece pianist.

7:50 Newspaper talk.

8:30 WEAF, "Hobbies."

9 WEAF, "Gypsies."

10 Cruising the air with "Bill" Hart.

10:45 News.

10:10 Jacques Renard's orchestra.

10:40 Keith's radio review.

11:10 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

Tomorrow.

8 a. m.—Morning Watch by Boston Mr. McLean; A. the Rev. Henry McF. H. Whigham, Church of Our Saviour, Brooklyn.

9:30 The Bradford Maids half hour for housekeepers; Walter Zaborski, violinist; "A few words about your garden," Anne Bradford; Melinda Hart.

10:30 The Friendly Maids.

10:35 Caroline Cabot shopping service.

10:50 The Friends' Mail.

11:30 Hillside Musical Moments with the Hillside Hawaiians.

11:30 The Friends' Mail.

11:30 Time signs and news.

11:40 a. m.—Boston Farmers' Produce

2:30 Sunshine Troubadours, direction of Harry Marshall and his orchestra.

3 Harry Marshall and his orchestra.

WBET, Boston, Mass. (255 Meters)

7 p. m.—News and baseball scores.

7:10 Dinner music by the Empire orchestra.

7:40 Music.

8 M. I. T. saxophone quintet.

8:30 One-act play, "Finger of God," Wilde, presented by the WBET Trouper.

9 Musical program.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (248 Meters)

5 p. m.—Theatrical hour; visits to the theater.

5:15 Day in finance.

5:20 Livestock and meat report.

6 Krazy Kat Kiddie Club.

6:30 The Ladies' Room, direction Frank Bud Miller.

6:57 Movie News.

7 Continuation of dinner dance.

7:25 Musical scores.

7:29 Weather.

7:30 The Gnomes.

7:45 The Ladies of the Ivories.

7:45 "The Legion," E. Lewis Dunham.

8:30 Weber Banjos.

8:45 Musical program.

9:30 "The National Association Orchestra," direction of Edna Slimmons Lamb; Helen Fletcher White, soprano and saxophone.

10:30 "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.

11 Dance orchestra, direction Frank Marshall.

11:30 From Metropolitan Theater, organ recital by Harold Ramsay.

Tomorrow.

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Libbie Readings by Dr. Henry Hallam; Nadine Roberts Waters, soprano; Abram McClenny, violinist; Florence Bonner, accompanist; talk, J. D. Mitchell; Roy Harlow; "Answers to Questions," Jean Sargent.

11:55 Theatrical weather.

12 Concert orchestra, direction Edward Ward Rosewald.

12:15 p. m.—Noon service from King's Chapel.

1 Concert.

1:10 From Hotel Bellevue, weekly interview of the Advertising Club; speaker: John L. Brummett, vice-president and general manager of Hewes & Potter Company.

2 WSN, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

8:03 a. m. to 6 p. m.—Shopping news.

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WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (242 Meters)

12 p. m.—Address by Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson; Scripture reading; poetry recital.

WTSH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

7 p. m.—Stocks; grain market and news.

7:30 Trip to the theaters.

8 Depyro program.

8:30 Atlantic radio.

9:30 "Theater," drama.

9:30 Position wanted report.

9:45 Stock market and business news.

10:30 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert news.

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11 Weather.

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6 Krazy Kat Kiddie Club.

6:30 The Ladies' Room, direction Frank Bud Miller.

Art News and Comment—Musical Events

International Water Color Show Opens in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau.

Chicago, April 25.

AT THE Art Institute the Seventh International Water Color Show opened April 25 and will remain until May 29. The majority of the works shown are by Americans, but Austrian, Canadian, Danish, English, French, German, Hungarian, Japanese, Russian, Scottish and Swedish artists are represented. Most of the European paintings are English and German. Incorporated as a sort of "one-man show" in the exhibition are 22 pictures by the young Boston painter, John Whorf.

The exhibition is one which everyone will like except perhaps the extremists of all classes. One might call it conservative if the presence of undisciplined masses of paint is considered. It is an progressive, but excellent, example of all "artistic idioms" (technological methods of expression) in use by artists of the present moment may there be seen. And, by the way, the idiom of the present moment was rather pointedly mentioned by a member of the jury who was judging the show. He has a keen regard himself, for this idiom of expression, whether it be of the present or the past, and he was giving wise counsel to one of the younger Chicago painters who has shown promise and is now engaged in a series of interesting artistic experiments. "Take good care," said he, "that you don't judge a picture solely on its idiom of expression. The current idiom differs from that of 10 years ago, and 10 years hence we may have a new one. If the idiom alone is what you regard, how many pictures can you like 10 years from now?"

All the technical methods of expression are here represented because the jury made a conscientious and successful attempt to represent all "schools," whatever "schools" may be, but it is interesting to note that there are very few water colors of the type that would have been most prevalent in a show of the year 1900. The standard of craftsmanship is gratifyingly high; whatever our personal tastes may be, we feel that the paintings are good, and even those with sharp artistic prejudices will like an unusually large proportion of this exhibition. A water color show is generally more appealing to the public than an oil show because the pictures are not so large in scale, and there is not the marked difference too frequently noticeable between the exhibition picture and the sales picture.

The great difference between this show and the 1900 show is the stress on the decorative element, and the refusal to be satisfied with a mere transcription of nature. The successful artist is seen to be the intelligent and thoughtful one, but the public still has a chance, with reason, to cling to its pet belief that the artist is a sort of incomplete person, sadly lacking in common sense. This is lamentably evident in this show, as in almost all others, in the dreadful frames which too often disfigure really good paintings. This is inexcusable and should not be tolerated.

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan Purchase Prize of \$600 went to Charles Hopkins' brilliant "Lung," Arno from Hotel Window, Florence." An unusual composition glances sidewise through a window across the sluggish yellow stream at the red-topped masses of huddled houses banked against a deep blue sky. The burning reflection of the sun from the yellow water-top heats the shadow side of the houses to the pitch that is well remembered by one who has spent summer days in Florence. The only sign of life in the picture is a fisherman in a tiny boat drifting on the current. Something crude at first sight to those who have the older water color traditions much at heart, it will appeal surely to a constantly increasing public.

Its companion piece, "The Dogana from Hotel Window, Venice," was also purchased by the institute, although it did not receive a prize. Another purchase prize of \$200, again donated by the Logans, secured "Girls Listening," by the German painter, Carl Schwalbach. This, no less modern in feeling, is in an entirely different mood. A small square panel is almost filled with monolithic groups, boldly constructed, rather depressed, simplified, though not distorted, in attitudes somewhat ungainly—perhaps deliberately so. It has almost a sculpturesque quality, and the warm browns and greens in which it is painted are very harmonious and pleasing.

The William H. Tuthill Purchase Prize of \$100 secured a dashing little water color by that princess of the brush Felicia Waldo Howell. In a technique not at all like that which has served her in former Chicago shows to such good purpose she has sent four small pictures of a type that might almost be called illustration were it not for the fact that, after all, the incident represented is significant only because it gives a chance for some astonishingly brilliant painting. "The Chef," which won the prize, is perhaps six inches in height, and shows a kitchen corner with a chef and his helper. Like all Miss Howell's work, it is good craftsmanship.

A rather surprising note is struck by the inclusion in the exhibition of three water colors by Bernard Boutet de Monvel, and one by Decamps. In a way nothing could be more foreign to the spirit of a modern water color showing than the work of these two men, but they seem quite at home. Their "idion" is different to be sure, but that which is expressed by that idiom is as fresh and new as ever, and the contemporary works which now compare favorably with them will not have lost their interest many years hence.

The Whorf water colors are, of course, familiar to all lovers of art exhibitions. In a one-man show they give two distinct sides of the artist, that which strove to follow in the footsteps of Sargent, and worthily, and that which is concerned with a more truly personal method of expression. About half of his pictures wish that more foreign artists were represented, but the fault is theirs. As far as the quality is concerned, the advantage does not seem to lie either with Europe or America. First-class painting is being done on both continents.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY



Picture by Felicia Waldo Howell in the Chicago International Water Color Show.

Moderns at Wellesley

A GOOD way to overcome prejudice or easy enthusiasm for a subject is to study something about it. Interest in modern art suffers from the extremes of the two predilections. Persons who have taken the trouble to enlighten themselves have found some fun in the process and the comfort that comes with understanding (of even a mild variety).

Alfred Barr has been instructor in this most difficult of subjects at Wellesley College during this year. The contemporary movement in painting and sculpture, drama and music as they have sprouted in expression of modern life is a fertile topic indeed, and one that is well worth fitting into any good college program. As an extension of his job Mr. Barr has put up a representative show of modern painting at the Wellesley College Museum. It contains suitable examples of all that is good and bad.

The exhibit was assembled from several collections in New York City and Boston. The use of originals in art education in America is going to enliven the subject, to say the least. It is to be hoped that this free lending of canvases will be encouraged at colleges, for it will help in developing taste.

D. A.

Ed Wynn, who has been absent from the stage for a year, will return to musical comedy next fall under the management of George White as the star of his forthcoming production, "Manhattan Mary."

D. A.

The hat is a worthy one, too long to enumerate. Names like Rouault and Goncharova, Pascin and Metzinger, Leger and Chagall are famed from across the sea; Hopper and Demuth and Georgia O'Keeffe, among others, are painter celebrities of America. A fine opportunity indeed for the young women of Wellesley to see what cubism and the impressionists are all about. A private judge to judge for oneself how philosophical these aesthetes are, or perhaps whether there is any aesthetic content in their philosophy.

Here is a chance to sharpen the perception by close study and comparison, if not on the merciless edges of those designs by the hangers-on of cubism. There is variety certainly. There are volatile, scarcely articulated evanescences; there are precise diagrammatic designs. There is the exotic perfume of a world-worn Paris. There are the orientations of our better young American painters. Added, there are the modernists' worthy ancestors, Degas, Seurat, Rousseau.

Mr. Barr has put some elucidating remarks beneath most of the pictures as a means of bridging the gap for the newcomer. Appreciating the

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Spring Salon in New York

By RALPH FLINT

New York, April 29

ONCE again the more gentle of the pay-as-you-enter exhibitions are in session at the Anderson Galleries for the annual Spring Salon. Last year this independently conditioned body of artists made a bold and in some ways brilliant showing at their springtime exhibition, emphasizing the moderate and sentimental pleasures of simple folk, and has given some very happy sketches of picnics, the interiors of ferries, railway stations and street cars, all as backgrounds for people. Although the drawings might be called "pretty" by our desperate younger critics, they show nevertheless, very high powers of characterization.

Taking the show as a whole, we wish that more foreign artists were represented, but the fault is theirs.

As far as the quality is concerned, the advantage does not seem to lie either with Europe or America. First-class painting is being done on both continents.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

"mer" in my search among the four hundred odd numbers for benefits and emoluments, which only goes to show how a good thing may be swamped by motley wall-flowers.

Claggett Wilson's decorative but musical-comedy toreador makes a bright spot, as does Joseph Stella's chromatic "Angie Fish." I liked a certain pictorial sincerity and intensity in Evelyn Van Norman's "Boy Reading," and was struck by the sturdy if too heavily pigmented look of Marko Urovic's still-life study. Yasuo Kuniyoshi sends an unimportant canvas, while Lars Hoffrogge gives promise of good things to come in his well-designed oil painting of "Marché Bal-Divabia." The sculptors seem bent on getting color into and onto their work this year. Trained bright red "Whores" (already seen in the last Independent) is an outstanding item, and there are bric-colored ladies and lapis-hued torsos and bright green heads besides.

Parcival Rousseau and his hunting dogs are making their yearly bow at the Levy Galleries just now. To all appearances he keeps strictly to the theme of nose-in-the-wind settee posed attentively in rough grass with a pretty fringe of tree and sky for pictorial good measure. Mr. Rousseau knows his subject as well as any, and so it seems surprising to me that he does not give us further variations on such a popular theme, known to the layman who has not had the fun of watching them in their coursing. For once I think a Rousseau favorite taken in the pardonable act of having a roll or a little by-play of intimate pawing would give a fine savor to one of these annual shows. Let him for once turn Rembrandt-esque with his pens and forget their pedigree and pincushions, and I am sure the sporting world would shower him with fresh plaudits.

Beside the new Titian and the triple Sargent portrait of the Wyndham sisters, the Metropolitan Museum is showing a number of new acquisitions in the various other departments. A Greek relief from the Bloomsbury Park collection, depicting the scene of "Parsus of Arion" by Sir Richard Worsley, given the museum, is a sculptured piece of the "highest quality" dating from about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C. A young girl holding a pair of pigeons has been sensitively carved in generous relief upon this stela, and while a charming naturalism has been captured in the pose and draperies, the artist was yet unaware how to treat the head for so young a subject, and for this reason we have a stylized head several degrees too large for the body. Despite the want of scale in the figure, it is a charming work of the period. A splendid piece of Tang pottery, a bowl in the shape of an open lotus flower supported by four lions which stand upon the seed-pod of a second lotus, is also in this group of acquisitions; this piece is exceptionally well modeled and its beautiful green-brown glaze has become iridescent in places. Persian velvets of the sixteenth century, a group of early silks, and a pair of Italian marriage salvers, are also on view for the first time.

The exhibit was assembled from

various collections in New York City and Boston. The use of originals in art education in America is going to enliven the subject, to say the least. It is to be hoped that this free lending of canvases will be encouraged at colleges, for it will help in developing taste.

D. A.

Painting had become the accessory of an aristocratic world. It had almost ceased to have a life of its own, since it flourished only at the bidding and the payment of a luxurious society which demanded in portraiture a flattering family record and in other directions, nothing but an elegant decoration for its mansions and palaces. A society in such a state may, if the artist who serve it are men of genius, give an expression to the society whom they serve, but it cannot give that wider and fundamental expression of an age such as we have inherited, for instance, from the Italian primitives.

If the lines of the structure of

nineteenth-century culture are con-

sidered sufficiently generously, it is permissible to say that the cul-

tural movement in literature, the

struggle of three-quarters of the

nineteenth century and the seed

which it sowed have born fruit

in the remaining 25 years.

Cezanne out only taught us to see

the luminosity of the atmosphere,

the relation of the objects in term

of depth as well as distance, but he

opened our eyes to a reality of which we may say that he invented it.

He gave to nature an expression

which strikes us as more profound

than that of his predecessors and by

profundity, we mean truth. He may,

may not, have discovered certain

laws which govern three-dimensional

structure, but he has certainly given

us a higher sense of pictorial truth,

of pictorial reality, and he has led

us to the apparently paradoxical po-

sition in which what we call inven-

tion, is found to be a more precise

statement of reality. In retrospect,

therefore, we may say that the cul-

A Nineteenth Century Heritage

ture to us who follow after; the

crowning glory of these efforts was

to make possible a new concept for

the generation of Manet, Cézanne

and their school. Manet stripped the

realm of man's functions and aspirations

and led to a new definition of what

values in life, as well as in art we

choose to value to the level of reality.

In looking back upon our heritage

of the nineteenth century art, we

look back upon a hundred years

of cultural idealism perhaps without its

equivalent in the history of European art.

We will examine on another

occasion the uses to which the first

quarter of the present century has

been able to put the traditions thus

established.

J. M. R.

total history of the nineteenth cen-

tury consists of a series of progres-

sive experiments in realism. Put in

another way, we may describe this

period as one in which a new vision

of man's functions and aspirations

led to a new definition of what

values in life, as well as in art we

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quarter of the present century has</p

THE HOME FORUM

Dr. Johnson Defends His Biographer

THE perennial problem as to whether Boswell excelled as a biographer because he had "the greatest subject"; or, whether Johnson's fame is due to the unsurpassed presentation of his character and his times, as written by his biographer, is one on which the opinion of the Doctor would be of more than usual interest. It is well established, of course, that Johnson knew of and approved the intention of his friend to assume the role of his biographer, and from the intimate and palimpsest word pictures which he gives of his friend as hero, it would be difficult to construct a defense in the well-known words of the editor of the great lexicographer, poet, playwright, essayist, pamphleteer, and conversationalist, who still commands the reverent attention of the literary, yet whose works hardly can be said to have followed him. The dictionary is no longer an authority; the plays are tedious; and the poetry lags with leaden feet.

Was Boswell a literary genius, by accident? Was he a moon to shine only by reflected light?

"Sir! Jamie Boswell made no great professions, and unlike some of my brilliant friends he did not endeavor to shine out of his line. In that department of letters to which he confined himself, he has few equals and no superiors."

The interrupter is a large man in a brown suit with twisted hair buttons of the same color; a large bushy wig, gray and powdered. He wears a plain shirt, black with stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. The buckles are the only sartorial sign of that competency granted to this distinguished man of letters by his king, George the Third. He is a trifle neater in appearance perhaps than in an earlier day, and for this we must thank Mrs. Thrale, who for twenty years had the Doctor under her watchful care at Streatham. The manner of his speech is ponderous and dogmatic, and incites either to further argument, or forces his auditor to a complete capitulation. But behind the utterance quoted lies the secret of his hold on the thought of the world today, and the reason for his place among those whom the world crowns with laurels: Johnson was loyal in his friendships—and it was his friends who revealed

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him to posterity, not so much as an author, but as a man.

Our reply might be:

"But Doctor, you will admit that your biography is little more than an elaborate report of conversations, with such descriptive matter as Boswell, by observation and inquiry, was able to accumulate. That is to say, it is the work of an excellent reporter."

"You may think him, sir, an excellent reporter, but that does not make him so. A reporter, sir, marks the minutes; a biographer, the hours. I would have you know, also, that a biographer is permitted to say some things behind a man's back that he would not say to his face. Jamie saw, he didn't copy; what he reported he understood."

"But don't it true, Doctor, that you would have preferred Dr. Goldsmith to have been your biographer, declaring that he had put his hand to every form of writing and had adorned them all?" You will recall that this was Mrs. Thrale's belief."

"Adorned them all—except the biographical, sir. The greatest dramatist of the day could never subordinate his own ego sufficiently to set off to good advantage the figure of his subject. Garrick could have done it—he had been a writer—for Garrick was only an actor off the stage; on the stage he lost himself in the character. Goldy would have written my biography with the thought that he was complimenting himself, not me, which is not as good as it sounds because he never could get himself. Boxy was like an истинец separating two continents; his narrowness was apparent and his depth concealed, but he succeeded in uniting us for all time with the world of literature in which some such luminary as the world can never forget—not, perhaps, equal.

"For years I beat the track of the alphabet with sluggish resolution but I admit of a ready facility of speech, a facility which Boxy not only recognized, but caught, and made record of with marvelous power of retention. I tell you, sir, that any injustice offered Boswell, I shall do my best to repel."

"It would be interesting to learn, Doctor, whether you have any explanation for the fact that though the biography is still widely read, your own works are comparatively little known and less read. We know the man, Johnson, as we know few men of letters and learning, but not his works."

"My style, sir, was suited to my ideas, which were inexpressible by common words. I wrote for those who may be pleased with unfeeling elegance and chill philosophy. I wrote with harmony and precision. But I would have you know, that I was a poet, condemned at last to awake, a lexicographer. In poetry where the sentiment is purely religious, it will be found that the most simple expression is the most sublime, and I have tried to observe this good intent in my poetic utterances. If, sir, there are few in this day to appreciate my writing, then it is for the same reason that the king cannot make golden guineas out of copper—neither the proper metal, sir. But, sir, do not labor under the delusion that I am disturbed at the criticism of the town. Certainly not. You may say of some of your modern writers, 'Superbly done!' To write thus is supremely difficult. I would, sir, if that were impossible. If some of your women writers would pattern their work after that of my little Burney, they indeed might they rest in satisfaction. Devotion to literature, however, does not bring it with a compendium of happiness. The happiest career, I believe, that of my dear friend Henry Thrale—is to be a man of business with some literary pursuits for it was his friends who revealed

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Here

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You ask me how I know that Spring has come.

I cannot say.
Except perhaps I felt her gently pass.

Her dainty feet scarce touched the ground,
And yet, the grass she lightly trod
Is emerald strewn,
And just before I saw the evening star,

When all the world was hushed at vespers hour,
I heard—or else maybe I dreamed I heard—

Down in a distant copse, the first blackbird.

I know not what the weather man may say,
I only know that Spring is here.
She came today.

SUSAN F. GAMPRELL

Storied Windows

To soften the light with a pattern which made a story or a picture, to turn it from dazzling blankness into a diaper or mosaic of transparent colour as deep, as radiant, and as inexhaustible as that of precious stones, that was the ingenious device by which the workers in stained glass perfected architecture at the time of its transition from Romanesque to Gothic. So was added to cathedrals their most gorgeous ornament. But it was an ornament essential to their design. For they were built as the theatres of worship, and to attract attention to the altar it was necessary to make its lights the highest point on which the eye could rest . . .

A portrait painter fills his studio with the reflected luminance of northern sky. The makers of our most beautiful windows went further—they took a lesson from the twilight. When the noonday whiteness is long past, when the sun compromises with the darkness and gives us light softened through the prism of vapors, he makes the sky into a radiant splendor and clothes earth with a lovelier garment. What light, then, did with tiny drops of moisture suspended in the air, for the glaziers to do with their own prismatic medium. But art, which can never enter into open rivalry with nature, wins her victories by recognising her feebleesses. The artist's imitations are personal devices—reasoned, honest, and elaborate.

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The Chinese Ducks. From a Color Print by A. Rigden Read

Caridad práctica

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

M. R. RIGDEN READ has a singularly happy gift for seeing the subject for a successful color print in subjects as far apart as Chinese pottery, a chimney sweep, or a bowl of blushing roses. In them all his sensitive eye discovers peculiar beauties, droll humor or decorative qualities which in his artistic translation vie with each other in pleasure-giving appeal, and his endowments even a piece of pottery with a delicious sense of drollery.

The keynote of "The Chinese Ducks" is subtle coloring and a well-balanced and effective spacing of the various objects. The arrangement is spontaneous and complete. There are in these ducks some wonderful green shades, some slate and blue, a faintly shaded reddish brown and dun, set off with a little white and fragments of black. And behind this loiy gay color scheme is placed the gray vase on its black stand, the glaze being with a pincion grayish-blue, to which the discreet touches of terra cotta in the cape gooseberries form a delicate foil. Mr. Read always has his colors and tones well in hand; he will have none of the garish crudities which some seem to consider an acceptable feature in a color print. Even the paper forming the background has been toned over so lightly as not to disturb the impression of cheery restfulness.

The design is so faultless in composition that a black and white reproduction gives some idea of the charm of this print.

From "The Sage in the Sierra"
(Emerson, 1871)

Because I stand and smile, and am dumb,
They reckon it was vain to come.
Why does the world that calls me sage
Pity the silence of my age?
Only sentences, only song.
Showed I was strong?
Has not one heard that it is weak
Forever to sing, forever to speak?
I learned it from a Concord brook
Ages ago, that could not talk.
I see it now, wherever I look,
Wherever I walk.
Merely to wait, merely to be,
Merely to stand, merely to shine.
So is it mine.

The world lies round me as it lay
In the bright morning of my day.
There is no change from what I saw
When I looked skyward for my law.
The sun paints meadows, and the hills
Happily lift their daffodils.
Meadows are tall and valleys deep,
And forests in the distance sleep.
Midnight still unrolls a heaven
Wherein the Pleiades are seven,
The volume has not lost a leaf,
Nor the proud vessel any sail. . .

The sentences that once I spoke
To thin pure fire were smoke.
The correspondences I sung
But proved me young.
I strove to learn and teach the rest
What sang the spheres, what
My thoughts were best.
But seeing is forgetting speech;
The lesson learned, I cannot teach.
Come thus far forward, I have lost<br

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Pine Tree's Wish

By REBA M. STEVENS

DEEP in the forest stood Little Pine Tree, and close about him stood his neighbors and friends, all very tall, very straight, and very proud, too; that they were so. To them, Little Pine Tree was only a pretty child. The secrets which the wind told them in passing, they did not often bother to tell him; the news they got from the birds who stopped to rest in their tall branches, they did not trouble to hand down to this eager little companion.

So that when he overheard them gossiping about lumber camps and woodchoppers, he had not the slightest idea what they meant. And later he was greatly puzzled by their talk of going out into the world to become telephone poles. But by and by he did get it fairly clear, and came to understand what was needful to be chosen for such a wonderful place in life. One must be tall, must be straight, without bend or twist, sound and whole. The old tree who finally took time to talk with Little Pine Tree about it, told him all this very kindly, and then he bent down the low-hung branch and gently touched the very top of Little Pine Tree's head in a most loving way.

"You are sound and whole, Little one," he said, "you are straight as anyone could wish, but—you are not tall."

"I feel tall," argued Little Pine Tree.

A soft laughing murmur came from the great fatherly pine.

"I believe you do," he said earnestly. "You are sound at heart, and so you feel tall. But no woodchopper would choose you for a telephone pole. I haven't a doubt there is something for you to do in the world, but no, little friend, you are not tall enough to bear the heavy, singing wires high in the air where they must be borne."

If, deep in his heart, Little Pine Tree grieved a bit, he took care that none knew of it. He held his sturdy branches out and nodded his head as gayly as he had always done.

Woodchoppers at Hand

Busy days came into the life of the forest. High up in the topmost branches there was so much important talk going on, that Little Pine Tree was left more and more to himself. There drifted down stray bits of gossip, so that by putting things together in his own quiet way, he knew the woodchoppers were near at hand, and that the ringing sounds he had been hearing from dawn till dark each day were their axes at work, and that the tremendous crashes were trees falling.

"Going away to be telephone poles," sighed Little Pine Tree, quite to himself, of course.

And then, one wonderful day, he saw the woodchoppers themselves—and what was more, three of them came and sat with him and ate their noonday lunch. How he quivered

with delight when the jolly white-haired men sat leaning against him, eating his thick sandwich while he read again a letter from his boyhood home in England!

"It's going to be springtime in Old England soon, lad," he said, as he folded it again into his pocket.

"The same as here, Old Joe," laughed back one of his helpers.

"Yes, the same as here, and yet not the same," answered Old Joe.

"I'm wondering now if they still keep the May Day as they kept it when I was but a lad. Early up and early out, we were that morning, to the village green—carrying nosegays to our little sweethearts, and choosing the May Queen. And then the dances around the Maypole, with the pretty ribbons fluttering—and children everywhere, tumbling and scampering and skipping the whole day through. I'd give a deal to see a Maypole again. The woods I love, but lads, I'm fair hungering for the sight of children."

From that minute Little Pine Tree knew. Once he had thought it would be a grand thing to go out into the world and be a telephone pole, but now, oh, much more he wished he might be a Maypole and stand in the center of a circle of dancing children. It seemed a foolish dream, perhaps, but he hugged it softly to his heart. Children? He scarcely knew what they were, but they danced and sang, and they were maybe a bit like birds, he thought.

The chopping came nearer and nearer, and then there came a day when someone called out, "Hey, Joe, what about this little fellow? Shall we take him or leave him standing?" Old Joe ran his hand lovingly over Little Pine Tree's shaggy sides.

Maypole Memories

"He will make no pole for the company of that I'm sure, but let's send him along. He takes me back somehow to the Maypoles I used to know. Let's send him along. Who knows? Someone may yet want a Maypole."

So Little Pine Tree went along with the tall, straight tree—out from the deep forest, away and away on long trains, for miles and miles. Many a bump did he have from the heavier and longer poles, many a jolt and hard knock.

"You are very foolish," they said to him more than once. "We have told you that telephone poles must be tall. As to the Maypoles you keep talking about, we have never heard of such things. Why don't you drop out and be comfortable? We don't like to be forever crowding you, but how can we help it when we are so big and heavy and you are so small?"

But no. Little Pine Tree did not drop out. Whenever they were shifted from one place to another, whenever there was a sorting, in some way he crept in and went along, until by and by they were landed in an im-

mense yard filled with stacks and stacks of lumber of all sorts. Workmen came and looked them over, tapped their sides and measured them; and then one by one they were carried away until most of the old friends were gone. But Little Pine Tree had no time to be unhappy at being left alone. Were there not strangers coming in now every day in great loads? Plainly it was his duty to make them welcome.

Sometimes when the night came down, and the soft moonlight shone all about him, Little Pine Tree lay awake wondering. Was he always to live here in this great yard?

"Well," he sighed softly, "there really is plenty for me to do here, what with keeping those who get left behind from becoming discontented, and seeing that the newcomers do not get lonely. I'm busy every minute. But there is no harm in wanting to be a Maypole if I do not let it spoil me for my day's work. It isn't a bad wish—it's a good wish—and I am not going to give it up just because it doesn't seem to come true. If I do get a chance to be a Maypole sometime, I'll be the happiest pine tree that ever came out of the forest. But if I don't, I guess I can be happy here, too."

And moonlight or no moonlight, anyone so comfortable and contented as was Little Pine Tree, couldn't stay awake one minute longer.

Thump, Thump, Thump

Someone was thump, thump, thumping Little Pine Tree, and that, of course, waked him from his dream of the old forest. Half asleep, he heard a brisk voice saying, "The very thing. Exactly what we want. If we had looked the city over we couldn't have found a pole that suited better. Just the right height, just the right size, straight as a pikestaff—why, I tell you this tree was grown just to be a Maypole!"

Too hurried and excited even to say good-by to all his friends, Little Pine Tree was darted away to the Public Playground, and found himself being run in place, while a great crowd of children shouted about him, and played games, and did a hundred happy things that happy children do, but of which little pine trees deep in the forest never know.

What Old Joe had called ribbons turned out to be long strips of bunting, and to one who had never known any color other than green, the lengths of scarlet and lavender and blue and orange were very beautiful. The laughing boys and girls who went dancing about him, weaving these lovely things into pretty patterns, made Little Pine Tree think again of a flock of butterflies which had fluttered across the big yard one summer day.

To be sure there was a May Queen, just as Old Joe had said there used to be in England when he was a lad—a little mite of a dark-haired girl with shining eyes. And when the garland was placed on her head, and the children shouted, "Hurrah! Hurrah! Peepo Queen!" she made a sky bow. But when they called out, "Make your wish, Peggy Queen! Make your wish!" she stood up beside her pretty throne and said without one trace of shyness, "I wish we might keep the Maypoles here to play with all the time, instead of having it just for today."

It was a pretty wish, just as Little Pine Tree's had been—and they both came true. The filmy bunting ribbons were exchanged for waterproof strips of brilliant colors, and not a day of all the week but a crowd of laughing children went dancing and singing about Little Pine Tree.

And often when all the children had gone away home to their beds, Little Pine Tree lay awake, too full of gladness for sleep.

A Morning Smile

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I am 11 years old, and I enjoy The Children's Page and the Sunset Stories very much.

I would like to correspond with a girl of my own age in a foreign country, or in a southern or western state.

Gene C. Victoria, B. C., Canada.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much so I thought I would write to you.

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I also take music lessons. I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, here, and like it very much.

Victoria is a city of 45,000 people.

I would like to correspond with some other boy of my age in a distant country.

Robert T. Robert T.

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Robert T. Robert T.

Dear Editor:

I have three cats—Bobby, Button, and Tiger. I also have two dogs, a husky and a cocker.

I like Snubs, Waddles, the Sunset Stories, and of course Milly-Molly-Mandy. I send The Children's Page to Father's cousin, and Snub too.

There is a creek running right in front of our house. We wade and skate there.

I go to a Christian Science Sunday School in Denver. Virginia M.

Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor, especially the serials. I like the Flower Play, and I think we will give it in school.

I would be glad to receive letters from any girls of 11 or 12 who would care to write to me. Peggy R.

Laguna Beach, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, and the Sunset Stories very much. My brother Bobby wishes there were more Waddles in the paper.

I play in the band and so does my brother Bobby. I play a clarinet, and he plays a drum and a xylophone.

Margaret P.

Howden, Yorks, England.

Dear Editor:

I like Snubs and Waddles, and we are going to make Kitten Little and Teeny Rabbit in the garden in the summer.

I live in England and I am six years old and I would like to hear from a little girl living in America.

How can I write to a little girl in another country as I can only send you an English stamp? Mary S.

(Just send the English stamp, Mary. We can exchange it for you.—Ed.)

New York City

Dear Editor:

I would like very much to join the Mail Bag. I have attended Christian Science Sunday School since I was five years old.

I am in a Monitor Study Group for children, and I also sell Monitors after the Wednesday night meetings.

Reba M. Stevens



Pixie-Peek and the "Big Ones"

HAVE you ever met Pixie-Peek when you've been walking in the park? Because if you have there's no need to tell you that there never was a little dog with short legs who enjoyed himself more!

Pixie-Peek's mistress takes him to the park on a tall red lead, because there are so many cars and buses and bicycles on the road that really don't want to be bothered with little wiggly dogs with short legs. So Pixie-Peek puts up with the red lead along the roads—but he likes it, but because it is the thing to do. Everyone does it. But once inside the big gates Pixie-Peek begins tugging and squirming until his mistress unhooks the red lead; then

he could for a muddy paw in his mouth, "this is what I call an afternoon! I haven't felt so beautifully warm and dirty for weeks!"

And that's why, if you should meet Pixie-Peek in the park, you will probably see him with dogs about four times his own size, for as he says to the Little Ones, there are plenty of people to play with them—he has more important jobs on hand!

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And that's why, if you should meet Pixie-Peek in the park, you will probably see him with dogs about four times his own size, for as he says to the Little Ones, there are plenty of people to play with them—he has more important jobs on hand!

"Thank you," chirped the birds, and they flew down and helped them selves to some morsels of cake.

"Please help yourself," invited the prince, spreading out the food.

"Thank you," chirped the birds, and they flew down and helped them selves to some morsels of cake.

"See here," said Mr. Swallow to Mrs. Swallow, as they flew back to the willow. "this is what we broad swallows, bearing swiftly toward the cherry tree. Down the road ahead of him moved the great flock of sheep.

At the castle, the king and queen

The Prince Finds the Way to Happiness

NE morning, the prince of a far-away country sprang from his bed and ran to his window. He looked out on pleasant meadows and woods that lay warmly in the sunlight. Near his window bloomed a cherry tree that was covered with a cloud of blossoms. The birds were in the bushes in a curtain of cherry blossom, as though to say "Good morning," but the poor discontented prince did not look at the tree. He gazed far out at the road that ran like a yellow ribbon over hills and through the woods out of sight. He had already decided to follow that road.

"A prince can never be happy," he thought. "The common folk who work in the village are better off than I. The men on my father's place who labor with their hands go whistling about their work, while I can only stand by and watch them. I must leave this palace. Perhaps in some distant country where people do not know that I am a prince, I can find work like common folk and be happy as they are."

So the swallow thanked him, and flew off, high above the winding road, to find the cherry tree that grew beside the prince's window.

"You are quite right," said Mr. Swallow. "Perhaps the prince can tell us how to find it. Do you know the way to the cherry tree that grows outside my window?" answered the prince. "I have just come from there." And he showed them the road over which he had come.

So the swallow thanked him, and flew off, high above the winding road, to find the cherry tree that grew beside the prince's window.

The next morning, he started off again down the road. On and on he trudged, and after a while he felt sure that he had been that way before. He knew all the trees and hills around him. But still he kept on walking, until at last, just ahead of him, lay his own palace.

For a minute he was so astonished that he stood very still and did not even move his little finger. Finally, he said slowly:

"I promised myself that I would follow this road to the end, and I shall even if it takes me back home."

When the prince left her, she kept smiling bravely after him, so that he would not see how sorry she felt to have him go. Down the long road he went, in search of the way to happiness.

All day he walked, through the fields, and up the hills, and at noon-time he came to a little brook and a great willow tree. He sat down with his back to the tree, and took out the lunch box which the cook had filled with good things to eat. While he was eating, he heard a rustling in the branches overhead, and looking up, he saw two swallows fluttering from branch to branch. The sun was shining brightly, and when it does that, and especially when you have on a cloak of love, it is easy to understand the language of the birds and animals. "My luncheon looks good," whispered Mr. Swallow to Mrs. Swallow.

"Please help yourself," invited the prince, spreading out the food.

"Thank you," chirped the birds, and they flew down and helped them selves to some morsels of cake.

"See here," said Mr. Swallow to Mrs. Swallow, as they flew back to the willow. "this is what we broad swallows, bearing swiftly toward the cherry tree. Down the road ahead of him moved the great flock of sheep.

At the castle, the king and queen

were waiting for him. "I am so glad you are back."

"Welcome home, dear son," said the queen.

"Only today I have learned how much I need you. The head farmer is having trouble with some swampy land he is clearing, and the master builder is in difficulties too. We need your help and advice, my son."

When he had gone to his room again, the prince looked out of the window. Behind the blossoms of the cherry tree Mr. and Mrs. Swallow were raising their young nest. The woods and fields looked peaceful in the afternoon sun. Beyond lay the swampy lands that were to become like these other rich meadows.

And suddenly the prince knew how much he loved his home and that his work was there.

STEEL TRADE OPERATES AT A FAIR PACE

Now at 84 Per Cent of Capacity—Sheets Higher—Pig Iron Dull

NEW YORK. May 2 (Special)—At the close of April the steel industry was operating at 84 per cent of capacity, compared with 85 per cent in the general average for March. Building was 15 to 20 per cent lighter than during March, though total sales compared well with April of last year.

The United States Steel Corporation typified the 84 per cent mark with 200 per cent for a short time in March. The coal strike has been on for a full month and no effect on the steel industry can be observed. Neither the price of coke, pig iron nor semifinished steel have advanced, which would be the first to respond to a shortage of fuel.

The most important price development was the marking up of steel sheets \$4 to \$5 a ton by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, which was followed by others, and sheet makers in that district, as well as at Chicago. A normal advance in steel prices is measured in terms of \$2 to \$3 a ton.

The drastic rise in this case was the result of the failure of a number of sheet makers to go through. During the unusually large sheet sales during March, many companies barely broke even.

Watching Sheet Prices

The steel trade will watch with keen interest to see whether these new prices will hold, and if again these manufacturers have marked up the price, but it has been merely a gesture as the higher levels were not lived up to. The new prices are 3¢ a pound, Pittsburgh, for black sheets and 38¢ a pound for galvanized sheets. Flat-finished sheets which are employed in the manufacture of vehicles have been left unchanged at 41¢.

The advance in sheets comes at a time when other steel products have been inclined downward.

The floods caused by the overflow of the Mississippi River may eventually cause an early consumption of 100,000 tons of steel, especially if the plan of Secretary Hoover is adopted whereby millions of dollars would be spent to prevent the present experience from being repeated.

A series of disasters have meant a considerable use of steel for reconstruction. After the Japanese earthquake, light gauged blue-annealed sheets were in heavy demand. After the Cuban hurricane, galvanized sheets were rushed to that island for rebuilding sheds and warehouses, partly among the sugar plantations.

Structural Demand Good

Demand for fabrication, structural steel holds up surprisingly well, in spite of continued predictions that building throughout the country is on the wane. Awards last week were 80,000 tons and fresh inquiries were 35,000.

The largest single award was of 12,000 tons for a department store, Newark, N. J., to be fabricated by a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. An office building in Chicago will receive 10,000 tons.

Between 80,000 and 100,000 tons of steel will be required in building freight cars which are about to be purchased or inquiries for the Illinois Central, about to issue an inquiry for 4,000 cars through the engineering action because of the flood. The New York Central has taken bids for 2500 cars.

Demanded for locomotives has been quite the largest, having involved 15 engines for the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Locomotive Works by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Pig Iron Market Dull

The pig iron market is about as dull as it has been for a long time now, though few large consumers have bought lately. The tank car load of consumers, however, are not buying.

As a matter of fact the most of iron in the East is probably 25 per cent less than during March.

Cast iron makers in the Dakotas and the Great Lakes districts have sold 40,000 tons of iron during the last two weeks. The inquiries for basic pig iron at Pittsburgh name 10,000 tons and 5000 tons respectively.

Both exports and imports of iron and steel products were 171,094 tons compared with 164,123 tons during February. Imports were 61,872 tons compared with 49,451 tons the previous month. The largest source of imports was Belgium.

Non-Ferrous Metals Weak

The metal stand off for their quietness was broken. Price movements which appeals to the popular imagination, has dropped precipitously to \$95 an ounce, compared with \$125 a few months ago. Silver is the lowest for several weeks.

Lead prices are the lowest since November, 1922. Zinc is at a new low for this year, and tin coincides with the previous low for this year.

The general fall of lead prices is overpriced. In copper and brass sheets, as well as last year, but the manufacturers of bare copper wire in the Connecticut Valley are working consistently. In the lead industry the battery makers are disappointing lead consumers.

In the case of tin, the world's visible supply will probably reveal a decline by 1500 tons for April. The tin plate market is still strong, and tin cans are working at 80 per cent of capacity, compared with 95 per cent early in March. This is a drop of 400 to 500 tons monthly in the consumption of tin.

Lead fell 4¢ a pound during the week, lead was reduced 3¢ a ton, zinc lost 3¢ a ton.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative purchases of money for the last several weeks compared with monthly average since December last, the low of January, 1922, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100).

Index Pur.	No. Inv.	1920-May (peak of prices).....	247
1922-January.....	100	40.5	
1922-Yearly average.....	159.2	62.8	
1923-Yearly average.....	151.2	57.1	
1923-January.....	100	46.9	
February average.....	142.0	71.4	
March average.....	140.0	71.4	
April, week ended April 15.....	142.0	71.0	
April, week ended April 29.....	138.5	71.8	
April, week ended April 29.....	138.4	71.8	

LONG BELL LUMBER COMPANY

Long Bell Lumber Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net income of \$711,740, after depreciation, depletion and taxes, equal to \$2.12 a share on \$152,561 shares in the previous quarter. Net income of \$116,000, or 9¢ a share, in the first quarter of 1926.

BANK MERGER IN OFF

NEW YORK. May 2—Wall Street heard that the Bank of Manhattan Company and the Seaboard National Bank have been discontinued owing to inability of officials of the two institutions to agree on terms.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended April 29, 1927

CHICAGO		SAN FRANCISCO		CLEVELAND		ST. LOUIS		FAIR BUYING IN LEATHER IS REPORTED	
Sales	High Low Last Chg	Sales	High Low Last Chg	Sales	High Low Last Chg	Sales	High Low Last Chg	Sales	High Low Last Chg
100 Adams Roy... 35.4	35.4 35.2 +2	185 Am. Trust... 32.5	32.5 32.0 -2	1425 Am. Multi-ph... 20	19.5 19.5 -1	275 AS Aloes... 37	38.5 38.5 +1	Capital	\$5,000,000
255 All Am. Rad... 28.4	28.4 28.2 +1	21052 Sandiford Co... 111.5	111.5 111.4 -1	250 Am. Linseed... 34	34 34 -1	250 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1	Surplus	\$3,500,000
130 Am. Fur M. p... 24.5	24.5 24.5 +1	20 Bank Cal/N.A... 26.0	26.0 25.5 -1	17 Bull. Edg. pf... 74	74 74 -1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
100 Am. Gas. Co... 25.5	25.5 25.5 +1	201 Calamont Co... 12.5	12.5 12.5 -1	241 Clev. Gas. Co... 33.5	33.5 33.5 -1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
49 Am. Shipbu... 25	25 25 +1	202 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	152 City J. & T... 27.4	27.4 27.4 -1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
675 Am. Pub S... 100	100 100 +1	203 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	153 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
2118 Am. Pub S... 100	100 100 +1	204 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	154 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	205 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	155 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	206 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	156 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	207 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	157 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	208 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	158 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	209 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	159 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	210 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	160 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	211 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	161 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	212 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	162 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	213 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	163 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	214 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	164 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	215 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	165 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	216 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	166 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	217 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	167 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	218 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	168 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	219 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	169 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	220 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	170 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	221 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	171 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	222 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	172 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	223 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	173 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	224 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	174 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	225 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	175 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	226 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	176 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	227 Calif. Corp... 26	26 26 +1	177 Clev. H. & R... 25	25 25 +1	140 Bore St. & Co... 33	32 32 -1		
200 do war... 15.5	15.5 15.5 -1	228 Calif. Corp... 26							

General Classified

Advertisement under this heading appear in all editions of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate \$2 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.

SUMMER HOME TO LET

FURNISHED summer home at Grey Point, Mass., situated on high land overlooking Hull Bay; house has 3 rooms, bath, modern equipment, including radio, telephone, etc. \$100 per week and rooming. Apply to G. MORTON, 22 Brooklidge St., Boston, Tel. Roxbury 6-4421.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Homes and apartments with beautiful views, four large gardens are available. Apartments that sleep, tropical trees, swimming pools, etc. \$100 to \$200, cash or credit. V. P. HARRISON, 425 Burlingame, Brookwood Heights, Calif.

INDUSTRIAL: REAL ESTATE

FACTORY—warehouse and other industrial property for lease or sale. Inertonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE E. A. MARSH CO., 800 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—To let: 5-story and basement building suitable for warehouse or factory; wholesale district. Apply 105 London Bldg.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PORTELAND, ORE.—To rent: 5-story and 5-room furnished apartment; delightful location on Portland Heights; one block from cable cars; choice residence; apply to Mrs. L. L. Kline, 1000 N.E. 10th St., Portland, Ore.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 M St., N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CIVIL ENGINEER, age 26, five years practical experience in municipal, highway and water works; also hydroelectric power plants; six years as research engineer in charge of dredging, bulkheading, bridge construction, road, site selection, etc.; excellent references; residential subdivision; competent draughtsmen; excellent references; attended Cornell University. Apply to Mr. J. R. GRUNER, 1450 McCormick Rd., Tel. Webster 7-3222, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON, MASS.—Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave., N.Y.—Tel. Caledonia 2700
2 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 5422
66, Faubourg St., PARIS, Tel. Elysée 91-00
11 via Magenta, FLORENCE, Tel. 3406
802 Fox Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, Tel. Biddle 2100
1459 McCormick Rd., Tel. Webster 7-3222
DETROIT, Tel. Cherry 7609
455 Book Bldg., Tel. Cassile 5008
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO, Tel. Butter 7240
626 Van Nuys Blvd., Bldg. T, Tel. Faber 3800
763 Empire Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE., Tel. Main 2004
1022 N.W. 2nd Ave., Tel. Beacon 9355

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

EDUCATIONAL PLAN INDORSED

Tagore System Said to Be Well Adapted for Use in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Special Correspondence)—How in some measure the educational system of Tagore might with advantage be applied in the new methods being evolved in South Africa was described by the Rev. C. F. Andrews in the course of a lecture here.

Shanti-Niketan, said Mr. Andrews, has become world famous. In India, the directors of education and the inspectors of schools went frequently to this place in order to gain a true appreciation of what the highest ideals of education might produce in the way of character building and intellectual culture.

Pointing to the fact that South Africa's greatest factor, the sun, was also an important factor in India, Mr. Andrews said that Tagore's school was held entirely out of doors, and from morning until night the children were brought up in an out-of-doors atmosphere. Even at night time the children, during most of the year, slept in the open.

In the class work of the early morning (the children rise at 4 o'clock for meditation at sunrise and class work starts at 6 o'clock) the personal or direct method of teaching is always pursued. That is to say, the teacher tries to bring out the ideas of the child himself, rather than to inform him about a number of facts to be memorized and learned. The Socratic method of question and answer is always employed.

Books are used as little as possible. Geography, for instance, is taught by the study of the country round the school with its rivulets, streams, and hillocks. Maps are made on the ground with sand and earth, and the buildings of the school itself are taken as the first map which the child is taught to understand.

Great stress is laid upon the change from mental work in the morning to manual studies in the afternoon. Drawing, painting, modeling, carpentering and the practical study of physics and chemistry fill up the afternoon with what is called manual work.

At the school is a residential one, the evening hours are given up to music, drama, and story-telling by the children themselves under the oversight of a teacher. No preparation work for the next day's program is allowed in the evening. It is felt that the evening hours before sleep must be spent in recreation.

RUSSIA DELAYS JAPANESE PACTS

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—Japan's most recent efforts to wring concessions from the Government of Soviet Russia have been meeting with but mediocre success. A year or so ago the Empire concluded arrangements under which it was allowed to mine coal and oil in the northern half of Sakhalin, which is under Russian control. Since that time negotiations have been under way in Moscow regarding Japan's requests for forestry and fishing concessions.

Recently both the lumber and fishing agreements seemed about to be signed. But Russia advanced new sets of demands in both matters, undoing the arduous work of the past. True, Russia has extended the old agreement, allowing Japanese crab and herring fisherman to operate in Russian waters for another year, but final settlements appear as far off as ever.

Local Classified Advertisements

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REAL ESTATE

MY HOME IS FOR SALE
H. M. A.
Braintree, Mass.
246 Elm Street

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—Must sacrifice reasonably located lot 100x150 center Goodech St., Biddeford, Maine. \$1,500. Tel. 401-521-2100, and writing. Apply to G. MORRIS, 22 Brooklidge St., Boston, Tel. Roxbury 6-4421.

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1459 McCormick Rd., Tel. Webster 7-3222
DETROIT, Tel. Cherry 7609
455 Book Bldg., Tel. Cassile 5008
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO, Tel. Butter 7240
626 Van Nuys Blvd., Bldg. T, Tel. Faber 3800
763 Empire Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE., Tel. Main 2004
1022 N.W. 2nd Ave., Tel. Beacon 9355

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Small apartment near Christian Science Monitor. Tel. Est. 412, T. N. T. NAGEL

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Near church, attractively furnished apartment, room, large, reasonable; willing to make arrangement. Box 238, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER

young man or woman, office assistant, experienced hard worker, highest references; bookkeeper, stenographer, familiar with typewriter, shorthand, filing, etc. Box 239, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLANTA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Men and Women Applicants
Corinthians 224-226, 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER

young man or woman, office assistant, experienced hard worker, highest references; bookkeeper, stenographer, familiar with typewriter, shorthand, filing, etc. Box 239, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C.—COURT 1554

CALDWELL-PETYON

15, BOSTON ST., N. Y. C.—MURRAY HILL 5125
COURTESY CO-OPERATION

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
55 5th Ave., New York City

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Two nice rooms for light housekeeping; electric light, gas stove, set tub, also double bed and single, \$11; one bathroom, large closet. Tel. Kenmore 7821.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—

Corner location, 2 single rooms, attractively furnished; exceptional closets; bath; roomy, airy, comfortable; good for 4, or couple, Tel. Regent 2633. MISS FULLER.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Practitioner living alone, is away during the day; desires another to share in same apartment; every facility; private bath; good for 4, or couple, Tel. Regent 2636. KNIFE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—

2 Lafayette Ave.—Large, well furnished room, conveniences, reasonable private bath; good for 4, or couple, Tel. Regent 2636. KNIFE.

ROOMS TO LET

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ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
England	England	England	England	England	England	Ireland
LONDON (Continued)	LONDON (Continued)	LONDON (Continued)	LONDON (Continued)	LONDON (Continued)	LONDON-Norwood (Continued)	BELFAST
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EDITORIALS

Diplomacy and the Press

THE dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers Association furnished an auspicious occasion for Mr. Vincent Massey, the first Minister of Canada to Washington, to make his initial public appearance before an audience of United States citizens. His subject was well chosen to excite the interest of his immediate audience, while his treatment of it gave bright promise that he is to be regarded as one of the effective and engaging orators representing foreign governments at America's national capital.

Minister Massey chose to speak of Diplomacy and the Press, and of the way in which newspapers can contribute both to good understandings between nations and to the success of the diplomats in maintaining international harmony. He spoke to an audience composed of men with whom rests very largely the ultimate control of the editorial methods and policies of American newspapers. Not an association of editors, but rather of owners and publishers, the group there gathered exerts a degree of authority over the American press which should be accompanied by recognition of responsibility for its exercise.

So when Mr. Massey urged that the foreign correspondence of newspapers should be conducted very much on the same plane of dignity and restraint as that on which diplomatic interchanges between nations are transacted, he addressed himself to those with whom the ultimate responsibility rests. In the past there has been too little recognition of the necessity for maintaining at foreign capitals men who will record and interpret the news with comprehension and insight, and a sincere desire to avoid fomenting international antagonisms. The United States Government, desiring to accredit a minister, or even an attaché to some legation in a foreign country, selects him with care, and educates him in the fundamentals of his profession. This will be the case in the future even more than in the past, under the operation of the Rogers Law, which has made diplomacy a recognized profession. But too often the newspaper appoints a merely smart reporter to represent it in a foreign city, with the result that its readers conceive wholly erroneous ideas as to social and political conditions there existing.

Mr. Massey thus sums up the danger of this situation in these paragraphs:

But, more seriously, it surely is a truism that diplomacy without the aid of a high-minded and well-equipped press is powerless to achieve its task of furthering a better understanding between nations. There is no sphere in which the press has such an influence and power as in international relations.

Of the events that happen about us, the public can form its own opinion. But in the tangled, mysterious web of international affairs, our only sources of information are through the columns we read each day, and, therefore, for both the news and its interpretation we must look to the daily newspaper.

We think it fortunate that so clear an enunciation of the duty of the press and the possibilities which might attend the performance of that duty in the highest perfection should have been made at this time. Never before in the history of the United States has its material interests in foreign lands been so great and so widely extended. Never before has the moral responsibility of the Nation for world conditions been so overpowering. Never were there so many reasons why American citizens should be well and truly informed as to conditions existing in foreign lands. That information can be gathered for them only by the newspaper press heedful of its responsibilities and equipped to discharge them efficiently and well. During the next decade nothing will more fully indicate whether a newspaper publisher holds himself merely a business man seeking the highest volume of profitable advertising at the least possible cost, or a public citizen with a duty to the community to which he pleads for support, than the extent to which he develops the truthfulness, dignity and helpfulness of his news gathering in foreign capitals, and his interpretation of that news for the benefit of American readers.

Hungary's Improved Prestige

HUNGARY'S geographical position, combined with the skillful diplomacy of her Premier, Count Bethlen, has gradually been bringing about a remarkable change for the better in the international status of this compact little kingdom without a king, on the middle courses of the Danube.

In the years that immediately followed the end of the Great War, Hungary, shorn of her glory and nearly two-thirds of her dominions, sank almost to the lowest straits of any of the defeated nations. Today she has not only regained financial stability and part at least of her economic prosperity—thanks in marked degree to Jeremiah Smith of Boston, who controlled the finances of the country on behalf of the League of Nations—but she has also entered into a treaty of "constant peace and perpetual friendship" with Italy, one of the chief of the powers which brought about her downfall.

In some quarters the new treaty is being represented as a further link in an "iron chain" which Italy is said to be forging round Yugoslavia. The fact that, geographically speaking, Hungary joins on to Romania, with whom, as with another of Yugoslavia's neighbors, Albania, Italy has already negotiated a similar treaty, undoubtedly lends color to this theory, as do the unfortunate mutual suspicions which for some time past have characterized the relationships of the two great Adriatic states.

On the other hand, nothing could be further from Hungary's real interests than to lend herself to any political combination having for its object the isolation of its southern neighbor. For, in order to make use of her new outlet to the sea through Flume, Hungary must send her goods across Yugoslav territory, and the good will of Belgrade is therefore essential to the smooth working of the commercial part of the new Italo-Hungarian understanding. In spite, therefore, of the natural sympathy which exists between the not altogether dissimilar political

régimes of Hungary and Italy, Count Bethlen's assertions that the new treaty is not directed against Yugoslavia or anyone else are generally accepted—among others by Dr. Edward Benes, the sagacious Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

Hungary's recent successes in the diplomatic sphere do not alter the fact that she has a number of unsolved and exceedingly thorny problems still in her hands. There is, for example, the question of the succession. Hungarian bankers after becoming once more a Hapsburg Monarchy. But this "ceased to exist" when the Treaty of Trianon was signed between Hungary and the victors in the World War, and it is certain that neither Hungary's immediate neighbors nor the great powers of Europe will willingly allow her to recall the Hapsburgs—as indeed they have already intimated quite plainly on two occasions in 1921 when ex-King Karl tried to regain his throne.

Moreover, in the districts round Hungary there are many Hungarians mixed in various proportions with other races living under the rule of the states of the Little Entente. Hungarian irredentists are both vociferous in demanding and active in working for the reincorporation of these districts in Hungary. As the Little Entente has not the slightest intention of yielding a foot of the territories in question, friction is inevitable while these mutually irreconcilable attitudes are maintained. Finally, the political régime in Hungary, which, though based on almost universal suffrage, has a remarkable affinity for Fascism, is viewed with considerable suspicion by Hungary's neighbors as being too reminiscent of the days when Hungary was an autocracy in the composite Austro-Hungarian Empire. Consequently, Count Bethlen will have to walk warily if he is to maintain and add to his recent successes in re-establishing the prestige of his country in the eyes of the world.

The Democratic Two-Thirds Rule

THERE are indications that one of the most important pre-convention problems to be settled by the Democratic National Committee of the United States is that which has been interposed by those within the party who seek the adoption of a rule permitting nominations to be made by a majority of the delegates, instead of the rule which has so long prevailed requiring the successful candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency to receive at least two-thirds of all nominating votes cast. The latter rule has been followed by Democratic national conventions since the organization of the party. Its design, logically, is to insure the selection of candidates who can command the united support of their partisans in all sections of the country, it having been shown, of course, that those selected are the strongest and most popular of the several aspirants for the honor bestowed.

Efforts have frequently been made in the past to induce the rules committee to recommend the adoption of resolutions providing for nominations by a majority vote, following the practice prevailing in Republican conventions. But one apparently unanswerable objection to this course has repeatedly been interposed. For a generation following the close of the Civil War it was assumed, with or without reason, that no Democrat residing south of Mason and Dixon's line could, under any circumstances, be elected to the presidency. So it was both natural and logical that the delegates from the southern states, feeling themselves denied the privilege of putting one of their own favorite sons forward as a candidate, should insist that they be permitted to retain what has amounted to the veto power, exercisable against any effort of their northern partisans to compel them to accept a candidate objectionable to them.

Thus, with the application of the two-thirds rule, the southern Democrats have been able to exercise, in the national conventions as well as in national elections, a balance of power which, though it may not actually have dictated the choice of candidates, has compelled a deference to their wishes.

It will be interesting to observe, as the preliminary plans for the 1928 Democratic convention take shape, the attitude of northern Democrats in respect to this rule, heretofore adhered to almost as a matter of course. It is a matter of common knowledge among political observers that the South will oppose any change in the traditional procedure. Therefore it may be that those who are now planning to insist upon the adoption of a majority rule are convinced that they are in a position to name candidates who will be elected without the aid of the southern Democrats as a unit.

The experiment, if attempted, may prove one well worth observing. New political lines would thus be drawn, and in the end new political history would be written. The most expert forecasters of election results would be compelled to revise all their tables and estimates based upon previous results. Southern Democrats, it may be assumed, will not yield the power which they have enjoyed under the operation of the older rule. Hence it follows that the organization strength at the time the convention meets, if powerful enough to force the adoption of a majority rule, will be able to name candidates without regard to their acceptability to the minority. Nothing less than the overwhelming popularity of candidates thus selected would seem to warrant such a departure from established methods.

"Bi" in the Controversial Arena

INNOCENT-LOOKING as it is, the little prefix "bi," defined by conservative authorities as signifying in general two of anything, has been hauled with "is" and "are" into the controversial arena, and its escape without at least some disarrangement of its plumage seems unlikely.

It is remarkable how these little words force themselves into the forefront of things lexicographical. Perhaps they are themselves blameless and it is another case of "picking on the little fellow." At any rate, the words of many syllables so far have escaped from the rough treatment to which their rather insignificant young brothers have been subjected. Little "bi" is so immature that it never stands alone. It

has to hang on to something in order to maintain its full dignity. Thus in the course of development of the language it has attached itself to a great many words, and thereby, so to speak, has played a not inconsiderable part in strengthening both itself and them.

On the other hand, "bi" sometimes takes away rather than gives, and it is herein that it has qualified to enter the controversial arena. It appears that New Jersey desires to hold legislative sessions every two years and its House and Senate passed, subject to referendum, a measure providing for "biannual" meetings.

Here was a case where "bi" failed to function in accordance with its definition. "Bi" theoretically doubled up the annual but actually "bi" sectored it. Biannual, according to such well-known authorities as Webster's, means twice a year. On the contrary, biennial means every two years. To carry the confusion still further, biweekly is defined as twice a week and bi-monthly as once in two months. "Bi" evidently is in a fair way of getting a reputation for not knowing what it does stand for.

Modernism and the Academy

THE spring session of the National Academy of Design, just concluded in New York City, will go down in history as a signal and unique admission of academic inability further to resist the rising issues of modernism. After a round century of rigorous adherence to the tenets of academic art, the academy has had sufficient courage and grace to acknowledge the formidable advance of modern art by inviting a delegation of radicals to its one hundred and second annual exhibition. One of the large galleries in the Fine Arts Building was set aside for the hanging of the nettlesome offerings of these modernists, and this official juxtaposition of the two prevailing schools has afforded a burning subject for discussion in the local art parlor.

Modernism, a term despised in many quarters as being wide of the mark, is nevertheless too securely entrenched in modern parlance to be brushed aside on technical grounds. Modernism, in one form or another, is to be met with today in music, architecture, painting, designing, in clothing, furnishings, accessories of all sorts. It is a term covering a variety of tendencies, but expressing in the main a fundamental urge of this period for an unorthodox procedure of investigation and expression. The other orders, based on social and artistic conditions that no longer obtain, are being set aside by the modernist in his determined effort to "do himself." Just as a steel-structured building is no longer beholden to the pillars and arches of pre-medieval art, so the painters and sculptors and musicians are looking out with a like independence of vision, and their radical findings are being advanced with increasing boldness and acceptance.

As far as New York is concerned, the modernist has come into his own to an appreciable extent only within the past year or two. While he has long flourished among the capitals of Europe and has received large ambassadorial honors in the New World by the intelligentsia, the local practitioner has had the long, uphill fight of the innovator to wage. And so this unparalleled gesture of amity on the academy's part may be taken for perhaps more than it seems at first glance worth. Although the canvases selected for the radical section of the academy's spring exhibition hardly warranted all the bother and fuss, yet the hard-and-fast line of demarcation between academic and insurgent art was for once erased and the two factions were met on terms of open tolerance. From a critical angle, the upshot of the whole affair was to emphasize the need for keener pictorial vision and greater technical excellence on both sides, but the significance of this admission to the academic fold of the modernistic sheep is not to be lightly calculated. It argues an increasing forbearance and pliability of purpose, and should help to stave off some of the dullness of the one and the eccentricities of the other.

Editorial Notes

Now that "rules of the road" have been adopted by the International Commission for Air Navigation, during its recent session in London, one more step has been taken toward impressing upon the popular consciousness the fact that the universal use of the air is simply a matter of time. The international safety code in question requires flyers in recognized commercial routes to keep to the right, while a machine following a canal, river or railway must cross them at right angle, and if absolutely necessary to follow on the right will keep as far away from them as possible. One Henry Erskine is believed to have written the lines:

The rule of the road is a paradox quite
In driving or riding along.
If you go left you go right,
And if you go right you go wrong.

He was, of course, referring to the rule of the road in England, and apparently the commission was determined that the same criticism should not be justifiably leveled at these new regulations.

In appropriating \$50,000 a year for two years, to be devoted to the development of the State, and in throwing wide open its doors to motorists by removing all requirements for registration or fees so long as they are registered in their own State, the Eighty-third Maine Legislature which has just adjourned has achieved most noteworthy feats. The State for the past three years has been conducting an intensive development campaign along agricultural, industrial and recreational lines, which has attracted widespread attention and which has been directly responsible for the entire New England development movement. It was out of this latter that there arose the New England Council, which is the organization that now has in hand the working out of the larger problems of development which affect New England as a whole. In thus showing its initiative, Maine is certainly doing her part toward making New England a section of the United States that should attract as even before tourists from all parts of the country.

HE WHO travels in Palestine today is brought face to face with a new order of things. No sooner does he enter upon the plain of Sharon, whether he arrive by sea through the water gate of Jaffa, or by rail from El Kantara via Gaza and Ashdod, than he encounters evidences of activity quite out of keeping with his pre-conceived notions of the antiquated methods of the East.

While he may still chance upon an Arab fellah scratching the ground with a nail plow drawn by a bullock or camel, a method as old as Jacob, he is more likely to see a tractor with its following gang of bright steel shares turning up the rich soil in wide, deep furrows; or, he may witness the extraordinary spectacle of two sets of twin plows pulled alternately by a long steel cable back and forth across a wide field, the motive power being two stalwart oil engines, stationed at either side.

While all this may seem quite unrelated to the re-establishing in Palestine of Jews gathered from the four corners of the globe, nevertheless it has a direct and most important bearing upon this great enterprise.

Re-establishing Zion

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

The farmer is so inured to the hardships and forced frugality of his simple mode of living, that the newcomer, unaccustomed to the climate and to the ways of the peasant, does not promise to be a successful competitor.

The fellah is dug in, and may not be easily dislodged. Besides, if he is to be supplanted, where will he go? The Zionist would answer "to the crown lands," the lands taken from the Turks at the time of the English occupation—or better still "over Jordan." But living in Transjordan involves new problems. The conditions there are so different that the Arab farmer of Palestine will not take kindly to the proposed hegira.

This proposal inevitably, it seems, fans the spark of racial enmity always smoldering between the Jew and the Moslem, and the outlook does not promise an early solution. It becomes evident to the observer that the enterprise of the colonizing agency has uncovered many conditions which are far from settled. In the zest for the acquisition of large areas of land and in the desire to fit it quickly for a large number of settlers, some important factors have been neglected, especially the preparation of the immigrant for the activities before him as a small farmer in this peculiar land.

A wise comment upon the situation, as applicable now as when written, is found in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1925. It reads:

To call a halt to the purchase of additional lands at inflated values; to concentrate all available resources on the development of existing holdings; to organize a comprehensive system of instruction through the medium of residential schools, training farms and a scheme of apprenticeship, basing the whole on systematic and organized research, would appear in the opinion of a growing body of laymen, as well as agriculturists to be the only policy offering escape from the impasse in which Jewish settlement now finds itself.

It should be said, however, that already many of the lines of activity above proposed have been undertaken. In this fact lies the hope for success of this novel enterprise.

The Week in Paris

PARIS

PARIS is seriously endeavoring to control not only the vehicular traffic in the streets, but the movements of pedestrians also. At various points on the grand boulevards policemen stand directing the crossing of the road. Just as the automobile is not allowed to proceed unless the way is signaled clear, so those on foot are held up until the policeman pilots them to the other side. The Prefect of Police drew upon himself the criticism of a Pedestrians' League, and was obliged to explain that in his attempts to educate the public in the art of crossing busy thoroughfares, he had no desire to apply any form of coercion or to issue summonses. The duty of the special police is to "persuade" pedestrians and to keep a fatherly eye on them. It is hoped that the public will realize that in the general interest the movements of the crowd on foot cannot be left entirely uncontrolled.

There are two prefects who share the responsibility of the government of Paris. There is the Prefect of the Seine and the Prefect of Police. M. Morain, the popular holder of the latter office, is retiring from his post to join the Conseil d'Etat, where he will be in charge of an important section connected with the League of Nations. He is succeeded by M. Chippé, director of the Sûreté Générale, who came into great prominence, it will be remembered, a little while ago, when he uncovered plots by agents provocateurs to organize bogus attacks on Mussolini. At the same time he disclosed a conspiracy against the Spanish Government. A complicated diplomatic situation arose which was eventually straightened out.

A good deal is heard from time to time about the hard lot of the intellectual classes in France. Recently seven delegates to the Superior Council of Public Instruction resigned as a protest against the poor salaries of professors in the lycées. These professors are *agréés*—that is to say, they have passed the highest competitive examination.

M. Herriot admitted that these exceptionally qualified teachers have a good claim. The figures are illuminating. In 1914 the maximum salary of an *agréé* was 9500 francs a year—that is to say, about \$1900 a year. In 1926 it rose to 26,000 francs plus an allowance of 12 per cent—about 29,000 francs in all. In paper francs this is three times as much as before the war, but the franc has fallen to a fifth of its pre-war value—to say nothing of the increase in the cost of living. Therefore, the highest paid professor today receives about \$1200 a year, or \$100 a month. Compared with the 1914 figures, this is extremely low, and compared with American figures is poverty. In 1914 the recteurs of the universities were 18,000 francs; in 1925, 35,000 francs, and in 1926, 54,000 francs—or something over \$2000 a year. General inspectors, with their highly responsible duties, went from 10,000 gold francs to 35,000 paper francs. Promises are made that there will soon be an appreciable augmentation.

Officials generally in France are badly paid, and M. Poïcaré, recognizing this undoubted fact, has agreed to increases. Nearly half a milliard francs were raised in excess of the estimate last year, and in the opening months of this year the same progress is remarked. Therefore, M. Poïcaré, who has hitherto urged economy, now wishes to give the officials a proof of the good will of the Government by making them a welcome present. There will be an all-round increase. Provided the budget is balanced, the servants of the state are particularly deserving of every consideration.

Remarkable relics are to be seen in the press exhibition, which was opened by the President of the Republic. President Dideroguer, who like many public men in France, was himself once a journalist. He was shown receipts which he signed for 100 francs an article. There are copies of newspapers of the Revolution, including Marat's *L'Ami du Peuple*, and Camille Desmoulins' *Le Mercure Galant*. The Figaro sent a number printed in 1871, containing the text of a letter of Bismarck. The illustration shows the contract by which Edmond Rostand was to receive 300,000 francs for his rights in *Chantecler*. One curiosity was a tiny printed sheet of copy-book size, *Le Petit Avénus*, which was produced on Nov. 11, 1918, exactly one hour after the departure of the Germans from Avranches.

The historic railway dining car in which the armistice was signed is to be removed from the Invalides to the gîte in the Forest of Compiegne. It was there that the signatures were appended. A wealthy American has provided the funds for building a permanent shelter. It was necessary to widen the doorway of the Invalides to bring in the car, and again to widen the doorway to take it out. It was conveyed to a nearby station, and made its journey on rails to its home in the Forest of Compiegne, known to so many Americans.

The commercial relations between France and Canada were explained by Sir Henry Drayton, former Canadian Minister of Finance, at a meeting in Paris. He said that while Canada's imports from France were constantly increasing, Canada's exports to France were constantly decreasing. In recent years there has been an increase in imports of 50 per cent and a decrease of 50 per cent in exports. He considered this condition of things unsatisfactory to Canada, and it might eventually prove to be unsatisfactory to France. The proposed new French tariff will bear very hardly on Canadian imports into France, and probably another agreement with Canada will be required if the proposal becomes law.